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ABSTRACT

Intended as a guide for federal agency libraries in the application of the second edition of the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules and not to supersede them, the emphasis in this manual is on material and problems likely to be encountered by catalogers in the area of descriptive cataloging, and it includes the most recent Library of Congress rule interpretations at the time of publication. Following an introductory section, the main body of the manual is arranged according to AACR2 rule number with discussions and example applications to specific cases. Each example refers to the appendix, which contains photocopies of title pages and other sections of books, serials, etc. Complete cataloging, with and without MARC coding, is given for each title and is cited whenever that title is used to illustrate a rule. A number of typographic conventions are included to assist the user. (RAA)

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FLC/FEDLINK AACR 2 CATALOGING MANUAL
FOR
FEDERAL LIBRARIES

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Federal Library Committee (FLC) /

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Library of Congress

Washington, D.C.

May 1981

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TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES
INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

PREFACE

Many people helped make this manual possible.

Appreciation is given to Milton MeGee, David Brunell, Joe Ford, and Bruce Miller of the FEDLINK Office for their input to the content and structure of this manual and to the AACR2 Task Force of the FEDLINK Quality Control Committee for their initial suggestion and review of this manual.

Special appreciation is given to Theresa Young of the FEDLINK office for her capable and untiring typing of the manual.

INTRODUCTION

This manual is intended to serve as a guide in applying the rules in the second edition of *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* (hereafter cited as AACR 2). It is to be used in conjunction with AACR 2, not as a replacement for that code. The emphasis in this manual is on material and problems likely to be encountered by catalogers in Federal agency libraries. However, since Federal libraries vary greatly in size and in the nature of their holdings, not all examples will be appropriate for all libraries, and all libraries will encounter some problems that are not addressed. Many of the examples are government documents and technical reports. Serials are also included, as are microforms and maps. No other non-book materials are treated in the manual as first issued, although examples of other forms may be added later. The manual is issued in loose-leaf format in order to facilitate any future additions. The library community is just beginning to use AACR 2; no manual prepared at this time can be regarded as the last word on the new code.

The focus of this manual is on descriptive cataloging; subject cataloging and classification are largely ignored. The cataloging examples show MARC coding as used by OCLC, but there is no detailed discussion of the effect of AACR 2 on MARC coding, nor is information included on the aspects of MARC coding not directly associated with descriptive cataloging. Where appropriate, reference is made to the OCLC document *Books Format* (cited as BK followed by the page number, e.g. BK 7: 9).

All Library of Congress rule interpretations available at the time of writing have been included in the manual. Unless otherwise indicated, the source of the interpretations is *AACR 2 Institute Handbook*, used by Library of Congress trainers in the institutes sponsored by the Resources and Technical Services Division of the American Library Association. Mr. Ben Tucker of the Office of Descriptive Cataloging Policy has also generously made available memoranda to the staff of that office. Information from these memoranda has been designated "tentative" in the manual, and the final rule interpretations may differ from them in some details. Recent issues of *Cataloging Service Bulletin* have also been consulted. Information from this source is identified by a citation to a specific number of the bulletin, in the form CSB; no. ________ . A preliminary draft of some sections of the GODORT Documents Cataloging Manual has also been referred to occasionally. In some cases, where guidance from the sources just named is lacking, the manual contains FEDLINK recommendations.

Following the preliminary section, the main body of the manual is arranged according to AACR 2 rule number, to permit later insertions. Discussion of an individual rule is followed, in most cases, by examples of the application of the rule to specific examples. Each example refers to Appendix A, containing photocopies of title pages and other sections of books, serials, etc. Complete cataloging, with and without MARC coding, is given once for each title, and is cited whenever that title is used to illustrate a rule. Typographic conventions include the use of a plus sign (+) to indicate a delimiter and an underlined space to show that an indicator is not used. A series of three asterisks (***) have been used to separate LC rule interpretations from examples and other text.

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Diagram of areas and elements, with prescribed punctuation and coding

```
 245 --                    +h                              +b                              +c
 Title proper. Supplement title [general material designation] : other title information / statement of

responsibility ; subsequent statement of responsibility = Parallel title. Supplement title : other title
                                                                                   250
information / statement of responsibility ; subsequent statement of responsibility. -- Edition statement
  +b
/ statement of responsibility ; subsequent statement of responsibility, subsequent edition statement /
                                                                 260 0                    +a
statement of responsibility ; subsequent statement of responsibility. -- Place of publication ; subsequent
                          +b                                    +a                                +b
place of publication : name of publisher [statement of function] ; subsequent place of publication : name
                                       +c  +e                   +e                                +f
of publisher [statement of function], date (place of manufacture ; subsequent place of manufacture : name
            +e                                 +f                      +g
of manufacturer ; subsequent place of manufacture : name of manufacturer, date of manufacture)
 300                +b                       +c           +e
 Extent of item : other physical details ; dimensions + accompanying material (extent : other physical
                         4?? --
details ; dimensions). -- (Series title : other title information / statement of responsibility ; subse-
                                    +x            +v            +n                +p
quent statement of responsibility, ISSN number ; item number. Subseries number, Subseries title : other
                                                                                   +v
title information / statement of responsibility ; subsequent statement of responsibility ; item number =
+a
Parallel series title : other title information / statement of responsibility ; subsequent statement of
              +x          +v           +n                      +p
responsibility, ISSN number ; item number. Parallel subseries, parallel subseries title : other title
                                                                                  +v              4xx --
information / statement of responsibility ; subsequent statement of responsibility ; item number)  (series
      +p                  +x           +v
title. Subseries title, ISSN number ; item number)
  5xx
  Note.
  5xx
  Note.
  505 -
  Contents: number. Title -- number. Title / statement of responsibility -- number. Title. Title -- number.

Title / statement of responsibility. Title / statement of responsibility.
  500
  Standard number.
```

ORGANIZATION OF AACR2, PART I

Area	General	Books	Cartographic	Manuscripts	Music	Sound Recordings	Motion Pictures	Graphics	Machine Data Files	Artefacts, Realia	Microforms	Serials
Title/Statement of responsibility	1.1	2.1	3.1	4.1	5.1	6.1	7.1	8.1	9.1	10.1	11.1	12.1
General Material Designation	1.1C	2.1C	3.1C	4.1C	5.1C	6.1C	7.1C	8.1C	9.1C	10.1C	11.1C	12.1C
Edition	1.2	2.2	3.2	4.2	5.2	6.2	7.2	8.2	9.2	10.2	11.2	12.2
Details Specific to Material or Type of Publication	1.3		3.3									12.3
Publication, Distribution, etc.	1.4	2.4	3.4	4.4	5.4	6.4	7.4	8.4	9.4	10.4	11.4	12.4
Date	1.4F	2.4F	3.4F	4.4F	5.4F	6.4F	7.4F	8.4F	9.4F	10.4F	11.4F	12.4F
Physical Description	1.5	2.5	3.5	4.5	5.5	6.5	7.5	8.5	9.5	10.5	11.5	12.5
Series	1.6	2.6	3.6	4.6	5.6	6.6	7.6	8.6	9.6	10.6	11.6	12.6
Notes	1.7	2.7	3.7	4.7	5.7	6.7	7.7	8.7	9.7	10.7	11.7	12.7
Standard Number	1.8	2.8	3.8	4.8	5.8	6.8	7.8	8.8	9.8	10.8	11.8	12.8

Adopted from Introduction to Technical Services by Doris Dale, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATIONS (CSB ; no. 11):

1.0. When a new manifestation of a publication reaches the cataloger, the question arises as to whether this is a copy of an earlier manifestation or an edition separate from the earlier manifestation, needing its own bibliographic record.

Consider that the item in hand is a copy if the only variation is one or more of the following ones:

a) the addition, deletion, or change of an ISBN;
b) a difference in the publication or printing date;
c) a minor variation in an entity's name. There are relatively few examples of this phenomenon, which arises when a publisher uses multiple forms concurrently. For example, "Duckworth" and "G. Duckworth" and "St. Martin's" and "St. Martin's Press" have been used at the same time by these publishers. A geniune name change, even if minor, should not be considered here.

Consider that the item is a new edition if there is any variation not covered by the preceding statements. Noteworthy examples for the publication, distribution, etc., area are variations involving different places or entities transcribed, or any difference in an entity's name that is suggestive of either a name change or a different entity. Examples of the latter case are the many instances of a sequence of names used, with one used for some time and another at some point replacing the first. For example "Harper" becomes "Harper & Row"; "Doubleday, Doran" becomes "Doubleday."

N.B. Rare books present special problems. This statement does not necessarily apply to them.

1.0A. Apply the provisions for chief source in chapters 3-12 as follows:

1. When a single title proper appears in a single source within an item, use this as the chief source for the item.

2. When a single title proper appears in more than one source within an item, consult the special rule for chief source in the appropriate chapter. If more than one of the sources listed in the rule contains the title proper, choose the chief source according to the preferred order of sources listed in the rule.

3. When more than one title proper appears in the item, choose as the title proper the title that appears in the chief source specified in the particular rule for chief source in the appropriate chapter. The source containing the title proper chosen becomes the chief source for the item. If more than one of the sources listed in the rule contains a title proper, choose the chief source according to the preferred order of sources listed in the rule.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION (CSB ; no. 11):

1.0C. Spacing conventions following periods are given below. These conventions have been established to achieve the following:

1) To standardize the spacing conventions following periods in all parts of the catalog record.

2) To make the application of the conventions consistent, regardless of whether the catalog record being prepared is MARC or non-MARC, for those preparing catalog copy and for others who must process it, e.g., in printing final copy or in converting copy to machine-readable form. Note, however, that in some instances spacing on printed products derived from MARC records is modified by output programs, so that the spacing in the catalog copy or machine record may not reflect what is actually output.

3) To provide a comprehensive statement, applicable to access points as well as to bibliographic description.

Apply the following conventions in lieu of any other explicit or implicit instructions in the rules (e.g., 1.1G2) regarding spacing after periods:

1. Access points (including series statements traced the same but excluding those traced differently and those not traced at all):

Leave two spaces after a period serving to separate distinct units of access points, including those for uniform titles. Apply, as appropriate, the conventions for initials, etc., applicable to the particular type of heading.

United States. Congress. House.
Bible. English. Douai.
(Acts Universitatis Stockholmiensis. Stockholm economic studies. Pamphlet series ; 4) [traced the same]
(Journal of biological science. Supplement ; no. 4) [traced the same]
but
(Department of State publication ; 8499. East Asian and Pacific series ; 173) [traced differently]
(Biblioteca de arte hispanico ; 8. Artes aplicadas ; 1) [traced differently]

2. Other parts of the catalog record:

a. Elements that are not initials, etc.

Leave one space only after a period. For initials, see b. below.

b. Initials, etc.

Record initials, initialisms, and acronyms without internal spaces, regardless of how they are presented in the source of information. Apply this provision also whether or not these elements are presented with periods.

Pel battesimo di S.A.R. Ludovico
KL Ianuarius habet dies xxxi
Monasterij B.M.V. campililioru[m]
J.J. Rousseau
New York : W.W. Morrow, 1980

Treat an abbreviation consisting of more than a single letter as if it were a distinct word, separating it with a space from preceding and succeeding words or initials.

Ph. D.
Ad bibliothecam PP. Franciscan. in Anger
Mr. J.P. Morgan
Charleston, W. Va. : [s.n.], 1980

If two or more distinct initialisms (or sets of initials), acronyms, or abbreviations appear in juxtaposition, separate each from the other with a space.

M. J.P. Rabaut
(i.e., Monsieur J.P. Rabaut)

par R.F. s. d. C. Paris ...
(i.e., par Roland Freart, sieur de Chambray ...)

1.0D. The schematic illustrations show specific data elements for the first and second levels, while for the third level there is only a statement that all applicable elements would be included in the description. It is neither possible nor desirable for items to be cataloged strictly according to the schemas. The only absolute requirement about them is the fact that one may not fall below the first level and still claim to be applying AACR 2. The greatest difficulty, if one reads the schemas instead as absolute requirements, would lie in distinguishing second from third level cataloging - since the extensive list of elements in the second level schema frequently would constitute all the elements applicable to the item. Library of Congress records will usually be at the second level although the implementation of certain options automatically means that the third level has been achieved. The Library of Congress will produce no records exactly at the first level. For serials, however, the records will generally be at the first level augmented principally as follows:

GMD (when required by the options decision)
Parallel title(s)
First statement of responsibility (always, no
  matter what the choice of main entry heading)
First place of publication, with first publisher,
  distributor, etc.
Other physical details; dimensions
Series
Subseries

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION (CSB ; no. 10)

1.0H. Only the subrule "Single part items" applies to serials. Note that it is the first issue published (not "first issues published") that is the basis for the description (cf. 12.0B1), and this first issue is then a "single part item." (The subrule "Multipart items" is not applicable to serials because the glossary definition of "multipart item" excludes serials.)

***

Transcription of title proper does not usually entail problems. Remember that every record must have a title proper. The other elements in this area may or may not be present, depending upon what information is present on the chief source of information and in other prominent sources of infor mation, as defined in 0.8. A title proper may include another title, an alternate title, a statement of responsibility that is grammatically linked to the title proper, or words referring to edition or publication information about other books. A title proper may also include words identifying an item as supplementary to, or a section of, another item. If they are not grammatically linked to the title of the main work, they should be separated from that title by a period, or full stop. Examples:

Commentary on Anglo-American cataloguing rules, second edition.
Under the hill, or, The story of Venus and Tannhauser.
The first Rex Scout omnibus.
Advanced calculus. Student handbook.
Bank officer's handbook of commercial banking law, fourth edition, by Frederick K. Bentel. 1975 supplement.

It is sometimes difficult to be certain of the correct identification of of other title information. Position on the title page may not be a sufficient guide. Words that explain or enlarge upon the true title should be treated as other title information, and if they precede the title proper, they should be transposed and transcribed following the title proper, as per rule 1.1A2. In particular, it may be difficult to be sure whether words such as "executive summary" constitute other title information, or the section of the title proper that identifies an item supplementary to another item. It is not worth while to spend an undue amount of time on such a question. Transcribe the information in whatever way seems best. Try to avoid using a title proper that begins with a vague or general term such as "Environmental impact statement," unless the grammatical structure of the title makes it imperative.

It is also sometimes difficult to identify statements of responsibility, especially those involving corporate bodies, if they are not linked grammatically to other words on the title page. The best guide is often the location on the title page. A corporate name occurring in the normal imprint position, i.e. at the bottom of the title page, should be treated as publication information, not a statement of responsibility. A corporate name occurring elsewhere on the title page is probably a statement of responsibility. Remember that there is no provision for abbreviating statements of responsibility, apart from the instructions in rule 1.1F7. The hierarchy of a corporate body must be transcribed as it appears in the item.

An item may contain more than one work, and lack a collective title. If one of the works is predominant, use the title of that work as the title proper, and record the other titles in a note. If no one work predominates, record all of the titles in the order in which they appear. Record with each such title any parallel titles, other title information, and statements of responsibility that pertain to it.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION (CSB ; no. 11):

1.1A2. Note that the second paragraph of this rule includes a provision for transposing data to their proper positions. For example, if a title proper appears following a subtitle in the source, transpose the title proper to the first position in the title and statement of responsibility area (cf. also the schemas in 1.0D). Thus, 1.1E2 is simply a further ruling to record other title information as it appears, but only after one has transposed the title proper according to 1.1A2. Rule 1.1F3 is the specific rule for transposing a statement of responsibility to its proper position if possible.

***

EXAMPLE 1: Appendix A 7: The title page of the final environmental impact statement for the MX missile system shows the words "Final environmental impact statement" preceding the title proper. The title proper should be transposed to precede the other title information.

CATALOGING: See 1.1E.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION (CSB; no. 11):

a) In general, do not transcribe letters or symbols used in titles to indicate a trademark, a patent, copyright, etc.

On source: Encyclopedia of amazing but trueⓐ∞facts.
Transcribe as: Encyclopedia of amazing but true facts.

On source: © copyright: how to register your copyright ...
Transcribe as: Copyright: how to register your copyright ...

On source: A survey of SIMULA™ applications ...
Transcribe as: A survey of SIMULA applications

On source: The unveiling of Dynacamera™2 ...
Transcribe as: The unveiling of Dynacamera 2 ...

Record such symbols only if they constitute the sole title or they are integrated into the title in such a manner that their exclusion would result in ambiguity or distortion. For symbols not represented in the MARC character set, follow rule 1.0E, second paragraph.

b) AACR 2 does not mention the problem that arises when data being transcribed for the bibliographic description include a colon, a slash, or the equals sign. Do not transcribe either of these three marks unless, according to normal practice, the space may be closed up on either side. Usually, a comma or a dash (with space closed up on both sides) can be substituted for a colon:

Proceedings / Symposium--Fine Arts in the 80's

or

Proceedings / Symposium, Fine Arts in the 80's
(Appears as ... Symposium: Fine Arts ...)

But Dinner at 8:00 / ...

It is difficult to imagine a case in which it would be impossible to close up the space on either side of the slash or the equals sign:

Study/workbook for knitting ...

2x2=5 : a farce in one act ...

None of these statements applies when one is considering the form of an access point, which should generally copy the punctuation found in the source:

Symposium: Fine Arts in the 80's ...

World Council of Might = Wrong.
(Both of these are corporate headings)

c) When replacing "..." in the title proper with "---," leave a space after the ---, e.g.,

Getting around-- in Germany

not

Getting around--in Germany

unless the dash is at the beginning, e.g.,

--and then there were none

1.1B8. Because of the difficulty in determining the "main" content of an item, without having to resort at times to arbitrary and artificial standards, restrict the application of the first sentence in 1.1B8 to an item in which the written, spoken, or sung content is in only one language or script--when the determination of "main" content is not perfectly obvious.

Display of General Material Designations under AACR2 1.1C

As an appendix to the general statement made in *Cataloging Service Bulletin*, no. 5, the following table gives specific information about the display of each general material designation (GMD):

Category A. The material is cataloged by the Library of Congress: LC will display the GMD.

1. filmstrip
2. kit
3. microform
4. motion picture
5. slide
6. sound recording
7. transparency
8. videorecording

Category B. The material is not cataloged by the Library of Congress: LC would display the GMD if it did catalog the material.

1. chart
2. diorama
3. flash card
4. game
5. microscope slide
6. model
7. realia

Category C. The material is not cataloged by the Library of Congress: if LC ever does catalog it, whether to display the GMD will be decided then.

1. art original
2. picture
3. machine-readable data file
4. technical drawing

Category D. The material is cataloged by the Library of Congress: LC will not display the GMD.

1. globe
2. map
3. manuscript
4. music
5. text

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION (CSB ; no. 11):

1.1D1. Transcribe parallel titles according to the instructions in 1.1B.

1.1D2. For items issued in the United States, record all parallel titles appearing on the chief source.

1.1D4. Record in a note parallel titles appearing outside the chief source of information only if they are considered to be important.

1.1E5. If there are two parallel titles but other title information for only one of them, transcribe the other title information directly after the corresponding title, no matter the actual order in the source.

***

The rules define parallel title as "the title proper in another language and/or script." Note that the title proper is not itself one of the parallel titles. For example, if a title page has these titles:

German-English dictionary
Worterbuch deutsch-englisch

the words "German-English dictionary" constitute the title proper, and the words "Worterbuch deutsch-englisch" constitute the parallel title. For a work with the title in more than 2 languages, the rules specify for a second-level description that the first parallel title and any subsequent parallel title that is in English be given. For a third-level description, all parallel titles are transcribed. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS will record all parallel titles appearing on the chief source of information for items issued in the United States. For other items, Library of Congress will give the second level of description.

A title page may show not only the title proper, but also other title information, statements of responsibility, editions statements, publication information, and series statements in more than one language. The rules make the following provisions in those cases:

1.1E5 Other title information: "Transcribe other title information following the title proper or parallel title to which it pertains. If there are no parallel titles and if other title information appears in more than one language or script, give the other title information that is in the language or script of the title proper. If this criterion does not apply, give the other title information that appears first."

1.1F10-11 Statements of responsibility: "If an item has parallel titles but a statement or statements of responsibility in only one language or script, give the statement of responsibility after all the parallel titles or other title information. If an item has parallel titles and a statement or statements of responsibility in more than one language or script, give each statement after the title proper, parallel title, or other title information to which it relates. If it is not practicable to give the statements of responsibility after the titles to which they relate, give the statement of responsibility in the language or script of the title proper and omit the others."

1.2B5 Edition statement: "If an edition statement appears in more than one language or script, record the statement that is in the language or script of the title proper. If this criterion does not apply, record the statement that appears first."

1.4B5 Publication, distribution, etc., area: "If the publication, distribution, etc., details appear in more than one language or script, record the details that are in the language or script of the title proper. If this criterion does not apply, record the details that appear first."

1.6C Series area: "Follow the instruction in 1.1D (second level of description) when recording the parallel titles of a series;" i.e., record the first parallel title and any subsequent parallel title that is in English. Other title information, statements of responsibility, and subseries are transcribed according to the instructions in rules 1.1E5, 1.1F10-11, and 1.6C.

In the accompanying cataloging, the parallel title is recorded, and the other title information in both French and English is transcribed. It is assumed that it is not practicable to record the statement of responsibility in both languages, so it is given in French only. Publication is also given in French only.

EXAMPLE: Appendix A 1: Petits pays, grandes litteratures? has a parallel title in English, other title information in both French and English, a statement of responsibility that is partially in both French and English, and publication information in French, English and Hungarian. In the accompanying cataloging, the parallel title is recorded, and the other title information in both French and English is transcribed. It is assumed that it is not practicable to record the statement of responsibility in both languages, so it is given in French only. Publication information is also given in French only.

CATALOGING:

Petits pays, grandes litteratures? : une enquete inernationale du Livre hongrois = Small countries, great literatures? : an international inquiry of the Hungarian book review / introduction par Ivan Holdizsar. -- Budapest : Union des editeurs et distributeurs de livres hongrois, 1979 printing.

xii, 87 p. ; 24 cm.

Consists of replies, in French or English, to a survey of European authors on the subject of foreign literature in translation.

I. Hungarian book review. II. Title: Small countries, great literature?

CATALOGING CODED FOR INPUT:

245 00 Petits pays, grandes litteratures? : +b une enquete internationale du Livre hongrois = Small countries, great literatures? : an international inquiry of the Hungarian book review / +c introduction par Ivan Boldizsar.

260 0 Budapest : +b Union des editeurs et distributeurs de livres hungrois, +c 1979 printing.

300 xii, 87 p. ; +c 24 cm.

500 Consists of replies, in French or English, to a survey of European authors on the subject of foreign literature in translation.

730 00 Hungarian book review.

740 01 Small countries, great literatures?

SEE ALSO: Comment at 2.0B Sources of Information for Printed Books.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION: not yet available.

The GODORT DOCUMENTS CATALOGING MANUAL provides that typography and layout alone cannot determine what constitutes other title information. Phrases such as *Final report*, *Environmental impact statement* and *Executive summary* (unless they are linked grammatically to the rest of the title) should be transcribed as other title information, even though they precede the title proper in the chief source of information.

EXAMPLE 1: *Appendix* A 7: The title page of the final environmental impact statement for the MX missile system shows the words "Final environmental impact statement" preceding the words "MX: milestone II." Nevertheless, according to the Documents cataloging manual, "Final environmental impact statement" should be treated as other title information, not as title proper.

CATALOGING:

United States. Dept. of the Air Force.
  MX, milestone II : final environmental impact statment. -- [Washington] : Dept. of the Air Force, [1979]
  6 v. : ill. (some col.) ; 27 cm. -- (Environmental impact analysis process)
"Prepared by the United States Air Force."
Includes bibliographical references.
Contents: 1. Program overview -- 2. Full-scale engineering development -- 3. Missile flight testing -- 4. Basing mode evaluation -- 5. Appendices -- 6. Public comments.
  I. United States. Air Force. II. Title. III. Series.

CATALOGING CODED FOR INPUT:

110 10 United States. ‡b Dept. of the Air Force.

245 10 MX, milestone II : ‡b final environmental impact statment.

260 0 [Washington] : ‡b Dept of the Air Force, ‡c [1979]

300 6 v. : ‡b ill. (some col.) ; ‡c 27 cm.

440 _0 Environmental impact analysis process

500 "Prepared by the United States Air Force."

504 Includes bibliographical references.

505 0 1. Program overview -- 2. Full-scale engineering development -- 3. Missile flight testing -- 4. Basing mode evaluation -- 5. Appendices -- 6. Public comments.

710 10 United States. ‡b Air Force.

REFERENCES:

Main entry:
x United States. Dept. of Defense. Dept. of the Air Force

First added entry:
x United States. Dept. of the Air Force. Air Force
x USAF
xx United States. Army Air Forces
xx United States. Army. Air Corps

SEE ALSO: 1.1A (Preliminary rule for Title and Statements)
1.1F (Statements of Responsibility)
21.1B2, Category c (Corporate Main Entry for the Record of the Collective Thought of a Body)
21.1B4 (Main Entry under Parent Body)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION (CSB ; no. 11):

The rule assumes that the cataloger will recognize a statement of responsibility as such and then directs the cataloger to record the statement so recognized in the title and statement of responsibility area-provided it appears prominently in the item. ("Prominent" sources are defined in 0.8 as those prescribed for the title and statement of responsibility area and the edition area.) Statements so recognized that do not appear prominently should be ignored unless they seem important in relation to the remainder of the description. If a non-prominent statement is judged to be this important, record it in the note area. If no statement of responsibility is recognized in the item, do not formulate one. It is permissible, and frequently happens, that there is no statement of responsibility in the title and statement of responsibility area.

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GODORT DOCUMENTS CATALOGING MANUAL:

In transcribing statements of responsibility as they appear on the item, record, in addition to the names of persons to whom responsibility for the item is attributed, the names of the corporate bodies with which they are affiliated, if the responsibility of these corporate bodies for the items in question is not acknowledged elsewhere in the statement of responsibility. Record the names of such corporate bodies immediately following the names of the persons with whom they are linked. Enclose the name of the corporate body in parentheses unless it is linked to the personal name by either the person's position, title, etc., or by the grammar of the statement. In the latter case, the name of the person may be separated from the corporate name with a coma.

The manual also indicates that words on the chief source of information are to be identified as a statement of responsibility if they are preceded by a verbal phrase, or by the preposition "by".

***

EXAMPLE 1: Appendix A 7: The Air Force, which was responsible for preparing this environmental impact statement, is named only in the preface. The Dept. of the Air Force, which issued the document, is named at the bottom of the title page, in imprint position. Consequently, there is no statement of responsibility.

CATALOGING: See 1.1E.

EXAMPLE 2: Appendix A 9: Immediately following the title on the cover of An analysis of factors affecting private investment in new products, processes and services are these words:

John G. Rehak
Diebold Group, Incorporated
Prepared for:
National Science Foundation

Diebold Group is not mentioned elsewhere on the chief source of information. The National Science Foundation is preceded by a verbal phrase. Consequently the statement of responsibility is:

/ John G. Rehak (Diebold Group, Incorporated) ; prepared for National Science Foundation.

CATALOGING: See 1.1I.

APPLICATION OF 1.1G TRANSCRIPTION OF TITLE FOR ITEMS WITHOUT COLLECTIVE TITLE 1.1G

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION:

Rule 1.1G1 provides that, for an item in which one part is the predominant item, the title of that part should be transcribed as the title proper, and the titles of the other parts should be given in a note. LC comments that most such titles should be transcribed as they appear; i.e., the titles of all parts should be recorded, separated by semi-colons, unless there are parallel titles, other title information, statements of responsibility, or edition statements associated with some of the titles, in which case the titles of the various parts should be separated by periods. Application of 1.1G1 should generally be restricted to cases in which the secondary titles do not appear in the same source as the predominant title.

***

EXAMPLE: Appendix A 14: "California Indians" is the series title, not the collective title for this item. There is no reason to think that any one of the three titles is the title of the predominant part of the book. Consequently, all three titles should be transcribed, together with their accompanying sub-titles and statements of responsibility.

CATALOGING:

Indians of California : a collection of maps on tribal distribution / selected by Robert F. Heizer. The Luiseno / Herbert R. Harvey. Division of labor among the Indians of California / Nona C. Willoughby. -- New York : Garland, 1974.
288 p. : maps ; 23 cm. -- (California Indians ; 2)

I. Heizer, Robert Fleming, 1915- II. Harvey, Herbert R. The Luiseno. III. Willoughby, Nona C. Division of labor among the Indians of California IV. Series.

CATALOGING CODED FOR INPUT:

245 00 Indians of California : +b a collection of maps on tribal distribution / +c selected by Robert F. Heizer. The Luiseno / Herbert R. Harvey. Division of labor among the Indians of California / Nona C. Willoughby.

260 0 New York : +b Garland, +c 1974.

300 288 p. : +b maps ; +c 23 cm.

440 _0 California Indians ; +v 2

700 10 Heizer, Robert Fleming, +d 1915-

700 12 Harvey, Herbert R. +t The Luiseno.

700 12 Willoughby, Nona C. +t Division of labor among the Indians of California.

SEE ALSO : 1.4D (Name of Publisher, Distributor, etc.)
22.3A (Personal Names That Vary in Fullness)
21.7B-C (Choice of Entry for Collections)

1.1G *Name-authority record no. 79077450 shows the AACR 2 compatible form to be Heizer, Robert Fleming, +d 1915- . The correct AACR 2 form would be Heizer, Robert F. +q (Robert Fleming), +d 1915- .

An edition statement does not usually pose any special problems. Such a statement can be identified by the presence of such words as "edition," "issue," or "version," or their equivalents in other languages. Standard abbreviations (as given in Appendix B) and numerals should be used. AACR2 allows for the transcription of more than one edition statement, if appropriate (e.g. World' classics ed., 2nd ed. 3rd revision, 1st ed.). A statement of responsibility that applies only to a particular edition is transcribed following the edition statement to which it pertains. The rules in 1.1F are used.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION (CSB ; no. 11):

1.2B1. The rule says to use "standard abbreviations." Follow this directive for any element of the edition area except the statement of responsibility (cf. Appendix B.4). Consider as "standard" all abbreviations listed in any section of Appendix B except B.13. This means, for example, that the statement "First United States edition" should be transformed by the cataloger to "1st U.S. ed."

1.2B3. Whenever an item being cataloged contains a phrase that calls attention to changes from a previous issue of the item, treat that phrase as an edition statement, or subsequent edition statement, even if it does not otherwise look like one.

2e tirage revu et corrige.
Reprinted March 1933 with corrections.
Reprinted from corrected sheets of the 1st ed.

In such cases give the date of the reissue as the date of publication (cf. 1.4F3).

We have in the past not transcribed "large print ed." as an edition statement, but as a note. Transcribe it as an edition statement henceforth.

AACR 2 leaves more to the cataloger's judgment in the treatment of this information than was the case in earlier codes used in this country. There is no longer a requirement that both publisher and distributor be given if these functions are performed by different bodies, and both are named. However, the cataloger has the option of listing both, and the Library of Congress will continue to do so. The Library of Congress will also introduce the practice of giving two publishers and their places of publication, if only two publishers are named in the item. The 1974 revision of AACR, chapter 6, allowed the use of the name and place of a printer or manufacturer only if the item lacked both a publisher and a place of publication. AACR2 requires that the name and place of printer or manufacturer be given if the item lacks a publisher, distributor, or other issuing agent, even if a place of publication appears in the item. The cataloger also has the option of adding name and place of printer or manufacturer, even though publisher and place of publication are also given. The Library of Congress will apply this option only when, in the judgment of the cataloger, the information is important.

If the city or probable city of publication is not known, it is now permissable to use the name of the state, province, or country of publication. The Library of Congress has tentatively decided that, when this information is supplied by the cataloger, it will be given in the English form of the name if one is available, rather than in the language of the item being cataloged. As in the past, the first named place of publication is given, and others are omitted, unless the first named place is not in the country of the cataloging agency, and another place is in the country of the cataloging agency. In that case, both places are given.

Names of publishers, distributors, etc., may be abbreviated, so long as their identity is not obscured. Use the abbreviations given in Appendix B. Provision is again made for referring briefly in the publication area to a publisher that has already been named in a more complete form in the title and statement of responsibility area. Provision is made for supplying a term indicating the function (other than publisher) of a body named in this area.

It is now possible to use one or more of four different kinds of dates in the publication area. These are: publication date, distribution date, copyright date (including performance copyright), and date of printing or manufacture. No provision was made in the past for the distribution date. The preferred date is the date of publication of the edition being cataloged. If an item has only one date, it should be assumed that this is the date of publication unless there is some clear indication to the contrary. A copyright date, distribution date, or printing date that differs from the date of publication may be given in addition to the date of publication, but is not required. The Library of Congress will continue to give the copyright date when it differs from the publication date.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION (CSB ; no. 11)

> 1.4B6. This rule prescribes that if the original publication details are covered by a label with the publication details of a reproduction, the data on the label will be transcribed in this area, and the publication details about the original will be given in a note. The Library of Congress will apply this rule whether or not a "reproduction" is involved; i.e. will always give information from a label in this area.

1.4B8. Always add the place and name of a distributor, releasing agent, etc., if the first name refers to a publisher. When two entities performing the same function are named, record both; if three or more are involved, record only the first.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION (CSB ; no. 11):

1.4C3. When adding the name of the country, state, province, etc. to the name of the place for identification or to distinguish the place from others of the same name, give the appropriate qualifier according to the provisions of chapter 23.

1.4C6.

a) When applying the second paragraph of this rule, give the name of the country except in the case of Great Britain. For places in Great Britain, give "England," "Scotland," "Wales," or "Northern Ireland," if this much is known; otherwise, give "Great Britain."

b) Rule 1.0E states that other forms of place names (1.4C2) are given in the language and script of the cataloging agency, e.g., in English, for items cataloged by the Library of Congress.

Monachii [Munich]
not: Monachii [München]

Rule 1.4C3 states explicitly that the addition of a larger jurisdiction to a place name is to be given in an English form if there is one.

Feldkirchen [Austria]
not: Feldkirchen [Österreich]

But rule 1.4C6 specifies that a probable place of publication is to be given in the language of the chief source of information.

[München?]
not: [Munich?]

[Österreich]
not: [Austria]

Reconcile these inconsistencies by applying the provisions mentioned as follows:

Use a well-established English form (if there is one):

(a) when supplying another form of a local name (1.4C2);
(b) when adding the name of a larger jurisdiction that does not appear together with the name of the local place (1.4C3);
(c) when supplying a place of publication, distribution, etc. (1.4C6).

1.4C7. When recording street addresses in the publication, disctribution, etc., area, abbreviate such words as "street," "avenue," "place," etc., and their foreign equivalents according to normal usage in the language. When giving the name of the city or town as part of this address, give it in the English form, rather than a vernacular form whenever there are two such possibilities.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION:

In 1.4D3 a), another *but* example is needed:

but
: Published for the Social Science Research Council by Heinmann

not : For the Social Science Research Council by Heinmann

***

The GODORT DOCUMENTS CATALOGING MANUAL recommends that, for government documents, abbreviation of the names of corporate publishers, distributor, etc. be undertaken cautiously. The terms "incorporated," "limited," etc. may be omitted in most cases. If the name of the publisher, distributor, appears in the title and statement of responsibility area, avoid using initials to abbreviate the name in the publication, distribution, etc., area. Use a term from the name of the body itself to stand for the name. Do not further abbreviate the chosen term. (Do not, for example, use "The Dept." for "The Department.") Do not choose a term not found within the name of the body. (Do not, for example, use "The Firm" for "Anderson, Notter Finegold Inc.") The following abbreviations (and any others in Appendix B.9-B.15 or AACR 2) may be used in the publication, distribution, etc., area.

U.S.	*for*	United States
Dept.	*for*	Department
N.T.I.S.	*for*	National Technical Information Service *or* Department of Commerce, National Technical Information Service
G.P.O.	*for*	Government Printing Office
U.S. G.P.O.	*for*	United States Government Printing Office

EXAMPLE 1: *Appendix* A 11: This highway plan for the Fall River - New Bedford - Taunton area has no explicit publisher statement, and it is not clear which of the 3 bodies mentioned in the statement of responsibility is the publisher. The seal and the statement at head of title, "Commonwealth of Massachusetts," suggests that the Massachusetts Department of Public Works should be regarded as the publisher. Although that agency is named in full in the statement of responsibility, it cannot be represented in the publisher statement as "The Department," because that term could also refer to the U.S. Department of Commerce, which is also named in the statement of responsibility. If authorized abbreviations are used, the publisher statement becomes: "Mass. Dept. of Public Works."

CATALOGING:

Charles A. Maguire & Associates.
A master highway plan for the Fall River - New Bedford - Taunton metropolitan area / prepared for the Massachusetts Department of Public Works and the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Public Roads, by Charles A. Maguire & Associates. — Boston : Mass. Dept. of Public Works, 1956.
xiii, 142 p., 34 leaves of plates (some folded) : col. maps ; 29 cm.

II. Massachusetts. Dept. of Public Works. II. United States. Bureau of Public Roads. III. Title.

CATALOGING CODED FOR INPUT:

110 20	Charles A. Maguire and Associates.
245 12	A master highway plan for the Fall River - New Bedford - Taunton metropolitan area / +c prepared for the Massachusetts Department of Public Works and the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Public Roads, by Charles A. Maguire & Associates.
260 0	Boston : +b Mass. Dept. of Public Works, +c 1956.
300	xiii, 142 p., [34] leaves of plates (some folded) : +b col. maps ; +c 29 cm.
710 10	Massachusetts. +b Dept. of Public Works.
710 10	United States. +b Bureau of Public Roads.

REFERENCES:

Main Entry:
    x Maguire (Charles A.) & Associates
    xx C.A. Maguire, Inc.
Second Added Entry:
    x United States. Dept. of Agriculture. Bureau of Public Roads
    x United States. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of Public Roads
    x United States. Federal Highway Administration. Bureau of Public Roads
    x United States. Dept. of Transportation. Bureau of Public Roads

SEE ALSO: 21.1B2, Category c (Corporate Main Entry for the Record of the Collective Thought of a Body)
24.18, Type 1 (Subordinate Entry for Agencies with Names That Imply They Are Parts of Larger Bodies)

EXAMPLE 2: Appendix A 12: This report on land use planning in New York City does not have an explicit publisher statement. The report was prepared by the City Planning Commission, which is named in the statement of responsibility. The cataloger can assume that this body is also the publisher, and use the name in abbreviated form in the publisher statement. The correct form is ": The Commission."

CATALOGING: See 2.5B.

EXAMPLE 3: Appendix A 14: This reprint of three works on California Indians shows as the publisher statement: Garland Publishing Inc. The publisher can clearly be identified by a shorter form. In the cataloging, the publisher statement is transcribed as Garland.

CATALOGING: See 1.1G.

EXAMPLE 4: Appendix A 19: This work, entitled Raw materials in the United States economy, 1900-1977, was published by the Bureau of the Census and distributed by the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office. The documents cataloging manual recommends the use of the abbreviation G.P.O. Appendix B or AACR 2 authorizes the abbreviations Dept., U.S., and Supt. of Docs. The publisher statement therefore appears as: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census : for sale by the Supt. of Docs., U.S. G.P.O.

CATALOGING: See 25.5B.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION (CSB ; no. 11):

1.4D4. The phrase "recognizable form" should usually be taken to mean "full form." For example, if only "ALA" appears in the first area, and the publisher statement in the item shows "American Library Association," then this full form should be recorded as it appears and 1.4D4 ignored.

Occasionally a body named in the title and statement of responsibility area is the publisher, but there is no explicit publisher statement in the item. Apply 1.4D4 equally to cases in which there is such an explicit statement or not.

APPLICATION OF 1.4E STATEMENT OF FUNCTION OF PUBLISHER, DISTRIBUTOR, ETC.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION (CSB ; no. 11):

1.4E1. If the phrase indicating the function of distribution is simple, e.g., "for sale by," record it as it appears. For complex statements from which a succinct phrase cannot conveniently be excised, substitute the word "distributor" as a qualification of the body's name.

***

> EXAMPLE 4: Appendix A 19: This work, entitled "Raw materials in the United States economy, 1900-1977", was published by the Bureau of the Census and distributed by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office. The distributor statement on the verso of the title page is preceded by the phrase "for sale by". That phrase is retained in the publication, distribution, etc. area:
> Washington, D.C. : U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census : for sale by the Supt. of Docs., U.S. G.P.O., 1980.
>
> CATALOGING: See 25.5B.

1.4F5 - 1.4F6. If a copyright date is being transcribed, precede it with a lowercase "c" regardless of the particular symbol, abbreviation, or other designation present to indicate copyright (c , cop., copyright, p, etc.). (Note that what is being expressed is the fact of copyright in a certain year, not a literal transcription from the item--according to a decision of the Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR.)

1.4F6 - 1.4F7. Note that if 1.4F6 is applicable, then 1.4F7 is not; both cannot be applied at the same time. In other words, a conjecture cannot precede a "c" date, e.g.,

c1980
not [1981?], c1980

***

EXAMPLE 1: Appendix A 2: The sources of information for this serial show a coverage date and a copyright date, but no publication date. The date given in the publication, distribution, etc. area is therefore c1980- .

CATALOGING: See 12.1E.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION (CSB ; no. 11):

1.4G4. Optional rule 1.4G4 may be applied if only one of the two elements of place of manufacture and name of manufacturer differs from the preceding data in this area, i.e., both do not have to differ: the rule is still applicable even if only one differs. When applying this rule, give the place of manufacture and the name of the manufacture even if this means repetition of preceding data:

London : The Society, 1971 (London : Ploughshare Press)

***

The rules provide that place of manufacture (or printing, for printed books) and the name of manufacturer (or printer) be given as the fourth and fifth elements of the publication, distribution, etc., area, if the name of the publisher is not stated in the item being cataloged. The absence of information about the place of publication and name of the publisher is indicated by the use of the abbreviations S.l. (for sine loco = without place) and s.n. (for sine nomine = without name).

EXAMPLE 1: Appendix 14: This work, although it is a catalogue of a part of the holdings of the Boston Medical Library, is obviously not published by the Library, nor, in view of the statement "privately printed" on the title page, can it correctly be described as published at all. The imprint is given as:
[S.l. : s.n.], 1944 (Boston : s.n.)

CATALOGING:

Boston Medical Library.
A catalogue of the Medieval and Renaissance manuscripts and incunabula in the Boston Medical Library / compiled by James F. Ballard. -- [S.l. : s.n.], 1944 (Boston : s.n.)
xx, 246 p. ; 28 cm.
"Privately printed."

I. Ballard, James F. (James Francis), 1878- II. Title

CATALOGING CODED FOR INPUT:

110 20 Boston Medical Library.

245 12 A catalogue of the Medieval and Renaissance manuscripts and incunabula in the Boston Medical Library / +c compiled by James F. Ballard.

260 0 [S.l. : +b s.n.], +c 1944 +e (Boston : +f s.n.)

300 xx, 246 p. ; +c 28 cm.

500 "Privately printed."

700 10 Ballard, James F. +q (James Frances), +d 1878-

SEE ALSO: 21.1B2, Category a (Corporate Main Entry for Works about the Corporate Body)
22.16 (Additions to names containing initials)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION (CSB ; no. 11)

1.5E1.

a) Usually make a separate entry for material that either is not issued at the same time as the main work or shows an important difference in titles or statements of responsibility from those appearing in the main work.

b) Do not apply multilevel description to any item.

c) Generally record in a note material of the following types:

(1) The item is clearly of little bibliographic importance.

(2) Although the item might be eligible for method d), it is best described by a less general terminology than that used under method d).

(3) The item is best mentioned in a note because the title on the item is more a description than a true title.

d) Generally record material at the end of the physical description when the item in hand satisfies all of the following conditions:

(1) It is issued at the same time and by the same publisher as the main work, and essentially is of use only in conjunction with the main work.

(2) It is by the same author as the main work, or makes no mention of an author, or, if it is by a different author, the nature of the work makes unnecessary any note or added entry for this different author.

(3) The title is a general term (e.g., "teacher's manual") or is otherwise dependent on the title of the main work, or lacks a title altogether (e.g., "plates"). (When rerecording material at the end of the physical description, always use a generic term in English.)

Catalog all supplements, etc., to serials separately, except for indexes that may be noted (according to 12.7B17) or supplements, etc., that may be noted informally according to method c).

***

It is much clearer in AACR 2 than in previous codes that the series area contains the title and (sometimes) the statement of responsibility of a larger work, usually a serial, of which the item being cataloged is a part. Hence the references in 1.6 to rules in 1.1 and 12.1. The resulting cataloging also shows that the series area contains title and responsibility information, by using the same prescribed punctuation that is found in the first area. Other title information is preceded by space, colon, space; the title of a subseries or section of a series is preceded by a period; a statement of responsibility is preceded by space, slash, space.

The chief differences between the series area and the title and statement of responsibility area is that less detailed information is given in the series area. Other title information and statements of responsibility are omitted from the series area unless they are necessary to the identification of the series. Parallel titles are recorded at no more than the second level of description; i.e., the first parallel title is transcribed, as are any subsequent parallel titles that are in English. All other parallel titles are omitted. Another difference is the requirement that the ISSN number be recorded following the series or subseries to which it pertains. Note that the ISSN number pertains to the series or subseries as a whole, and therefore precedes the numbering of the item within the series or subseries. The OCLC print program supplies the letters ISSN in subfield x of any 4xx field, and suppresses the ISSN number in printing the series heading in the upper margin of the card.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION not yet available.

The rules provide for including the statement of responsibility in the series area when it is necessary for the identification of the series. The cataloguer is to follow the instructions in rule 1.1F when transcribing such a statement, and rule B.4 in Appendix B applies the same retrictions on the use of abbreviations in statements of responsibility wherever they occur. The cataloguer is to use abbreviations found in the item being catalogued, as well as i.e. and et al. No other abbreviations may be used.

EXAMPLE 1: Appendix A 19: The title of the series in which this work is issued is Technical paper. A statement of responsibility is clearly necessary for the identification of the series. On the title page, the statement of responsibility includes the abbreviation U.S., but spells out the word "Department". Consequently, the abbreviation "Dept." should not be used. The series statement appears as:
(Technical paper / U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census ; 47)

CATALOGING: See 25.5B.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION (CSB ; no. 11)

1.6H. These guidelines deal with the series area and related series tracings. Therefore they apply whenever an item meets these conditions: 1) the item has an analyzable title (cf. 13.2); 2) the item also bears at least two titles which it shares with other items; the cataloger judges that the titles are related, one being a larger (usually more comprehensive in scope) title than the others; the other title(s) is (are) then a component of the larger one, i.e., subseries. (See below for separate, unrelated series that appear on an item.)

Note the following aspects: 1) if there is doubt whether one of the group titles is a subseries or a second series, treat it as a second series; this means that each series is recorded in its own series statement (cf. 1.6J1) and each series is established as a separate entity; 2) treat such phrases as "new series," "second series," "series 77" as part of the series numbering and not as a subseries if the phrase indicates a new designation system (cf. 12.3G); 3) treat a numbered supplement to a serial as a separate series (do not follow the pattern shown in rule 1.1B9); for unnumbered supplements, make an added entry for the serial itself on the bibliographic record for the analyzable title instead of establishing the supplement as a series (cf. 21.28B).

The following instructions are based on rules 12.1B3-12.1B5. Do not apply rule 25.6.

1) If the main series is unnumbered: a) record both the main series and the subseries in the same series statement (cf. 1.6H); b) establish only one entry for the series; include in the series entry both the main series and the subseries.

series statement: (Acta Universitatis Stockholmiensis. Stockholm economic studies ; new ser., 7)
series authority record: Acta Universitatis Stockholmiensis. Stockholm economic studies. [Do not establish "Act Universitatis Stockholmiensis" separately.]
series tracing: Series.

series statement. (Etudes et documents tchadiens. Serie B ; 2)
series authority record: Etudes et documents tchadiens. Serie B. [Do not establish "Etudes et documents tchadiens" separately.]
series tracing: Series.

series statement: (Progress in nuclear energy. Series V, Metallurgy and fuels ; v. 4)
series authority record: Progress in nuclear energy. Series V, Metallurgy and fuels. [Do not establish "Progress in nuclear energy" separately.]
series tracing: Series.

Exception: If the main series appears on a later publication without any subseries, at that point establish the main series separately and trace it separately for this and any other publication showing only the main series, but continue to trace only the entry for the subseries for subsequent publications that show both the main series and a subseries.

2) If the main series has its own numbering system, record both the main series and the subseries in the same series statement (cf. 1.6H); b) establish the main series on one authority record and establish the subseries on another.

series statement: (Biblioteca de arte hispanico ; 8. Artes aplicadas ;
1) series authority records: 1) Biblioteca de arte hispanico. 2) Biblioteca de arte hispanico. Artes aplicadas.
series tracings: II. Series: Biblioteca de arte hispanico ; 8. III. Series: Biblioteca de arte hispanico. Artes aplicadas ; 1.

series statement: (Department of State publication ; 8499. East Asian and Pacific series ; 173)
series authority records: 1) Department of State publication. [Cf. 21.1B3; "for background only; not intended to be a formal statement of United States policy."] 2) Department of State publication. East Asian and Pacific series.
series tracings: II. Series: Department of State publication ; 8499. III. Series: Department of State publication. East Asian and Pacific series ; 173.

3) If a hierarchy of main and multiple subseries is involved, and only some are numbered, treat the numbered ones under 2) above and the unnumbered ones under 1).

4) If the main series and the subseries appear in different sources on the item: a) record each series in its own series statement (cf. 12.1B5); b) establish the main series on one authority record and establish the subseries on another.

series statements: (Bulletin / Engineering Experiment Station, West Virginia University; 111) (West Virginia University bulletin ; ser. 74, no. 11-13)
series authority records: 1) Bulletin (West Virginia University. Engineering Experiment Station) 2) West Virginia University bulletin.
series tracings: II. Series: Bulletin (West Virginia Unversity. Engineering Experiment Station) ; 111. III. Series: West Virginia University bulletin ; ser. 74, no. 11-13.

1.6H4. If the ISSN of the subseries is unknown but that of the main series is, add the ISSN of the main series as follows:

main series, ISSN ; no. Subseries ; no.

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The use and form of notes is, in some respects, less prescriptive under AACR 2 than under previous codes. According to rule 0.27, all notes are optional in that their use "depends on the nature of the item described and the purpose of the entry concerned. In addition, the wording of notes in the examples is not prescriptive (i.e., another wording may be chosen provided that it meets the general requirements of brevity and clarity)." However, rule 1.7A3 requires that if data in a note correspond to data given in the previous areas of description (title and statement of responsibility, edition, etc.), the cataloger should give the elements of the data in the order in which they appear in those areas, and use prescribed punctuation (i.e. ISBD punctuation), except that the dash is omitted after the full stop. It is necessary to omit the dash, because the presence of period, space, dash, space signals the end of one note and the beginning of another. For the same reason, when a dash is used to separate the elements of a contents note, a period must not be used before the dash.

Although it is true that all notes are optional, it is also apparent that some notes are required under some circumstances. Rule 21.29F requires that every added entry be accounted for somewhere in the body of the description. Therefore, if an added entry is to be made, and the person or corporate body is not named in the title and responsibility area, the edition statement, the publication area, or the series area, the person or body must be named in a note. Since the description of a microform copy or other reproduction is based on the copy, a note describing the original is clearly necessary. The extent to which the Library of Congress will use notes will be largely unchanged from its practice before adopting AACR 2.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS (CSB ; no. 11):

1.7. There is no mention of an "at head of title" note apart from an example under 2.7B6. According to 1.1A2, 1.1F3, etc., other title information and statements of responsibility appearing at head of title are transposed to their proper position. Occasionally, however, a phrase or name that is clearly not other title information or a statement of responsibility appears at head of title. Use an "at head of title" note for these and any other indeterminate cases.

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The description of reproductions of earlier material is given a more consistent treatment under AACR 2 than was the case under earlier codes. The 1974 revision of AACR, chapter 6, required that reprints be described in terms of the copy, with information about the original given in a note, but photocopies and microreproductions were described in terms of the original, with information about the copy given in a note. This often led to difficulties in deciding whether a particular item was a reprint or a photocopy. Under AACR 2, every item is first described in terms of what it is itself. If it is any kind of reproduction of an earlier item, the information about the original is given a note. This has the two advantages of insuring a consistent treatment of all reproductions, and providing the most reliable basis for the description, namely, the item in hand.

However, many librarians feel that the application of AACR 2 to the description of microforms will obscure the fact that the microform is a reproduction of a printed book, and make it difficult for someone looking for a specific edition of a work to realize that the microform is a copy of that edition. This problem will be especially severe in lists that shorten the catalog record by dropping the notes. Until this controversy has been resolved, the Library of Congress has decided to follow rule 156 in revised chapter 6 for the description of microform copies of works previously issued in another form. OCLC requires those adding records to its data base to follow the Library of Congress policy on the description of microforms, but will allow the use of the general material designation "microform" (provided for in AACR 2) after the title proper. The Library of Congress will follow AACR 2 for choice of access points and form of headings for microforms. It will follow AACR 2 for the description of works originally issued in microform.

Note that this special policy, requiring description according to revised chapter 6 instead of AACR 2, applies only to microforms. Paper photocopies are to be described according to rule 1.11 of AACR 2.

APPLICATION OF 1.11 (and revised chapter 6, rule 156) FACSIMILES, PHOTOCOPIES, AND OTHER REPRODUCTIONS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS policy currently specifies that microform copies of previously published books and serials be described according to rule 156 of revised chapter 6. The general material designation "microform" may be added after the title proper. Choice of access points and form of headings will conform to AACR 2. Description of works originally issued in microform and of paper photocopies of previously published books and serials will conform to AACR 2.

EXAMPLE 1: Appendix A 9: A paper photocopy and a microfiche copy of a report prepared by a private consulting firm for the National Science Foundation. There is no indication that the original report, prepared by the Diebold Group, was published by the Group. Instead, the Group seems to have submitted the report to the Foundation, which published it, through its RANN Document Center, in its RDI report series. The chief source of information for the paper photocopy is the title page provided by NTIS, the agency that produced and distributed the photocopy. The chief source of information for the microfiche, also produced and distributed by NTIS, is the title page of the report published by the RANN Document Center.

CATALOGING (of paper photocopy):

Rehak, John G.
An analysis of factors affecting private investment in new products, processes and services. Executive summary / John G. Rehak (Diebold Group, Incorporated) ; prepared for National Science Foundation. -- [Springfield, Va.] : NTIS, [975]
70 p. : ill. ; 27 cm.
Cover title.
NTIS: PB-242 519.
Photocopy of a report accepted by the Office of Experimental R & D Incentives, National Science Foundation: [Washington? D.C.] : RANN Document Center, National Science Foundation, 1973. 70 p. (RDI report ; no. 3)
"Award no. C-794."

I. Diebold Group. II. National Science Foundation (U.S.). Office of Experimental R & D Incentives. III. Title. IV. Series: RDI report ; no. 3.

CATALOGING CODED FOR INPUT:

110 10 Rehak, John G.

245 13 An analysis of factors affecting private investment in new products, processes and services. Executive summary / +c John G. Rehak (Diebold Group, Incorporated) ; prepared for National Science Foundation.

260 0 [Springfield, Va.] : +b NTIS, +c [1975]

300 70 p. : +b ill. ; +c 27 cm.

500 Cover title.

590 NTIS: PB-242 519. [Also code as 037]

500 Photocopy of a report accepted by the Office of Experimental R & D Incentives, National Science Foundation: [Washington? D.C.] : RANN Document Center, National Science Foundation, 1973. 70 p. (RDI report ; no. 3)

500 "Award no. C-794."

710 20 Diebold Group.

710 20 *National Science Foundation (U.S.). +b Office of Experimental R & D Incentives.

830 _0 RDI report ; +v no. 3.

*An authority record in the name-authority file identifies as the AACR 2 form of the parent body: National Science Foundation (U.S.)

REFERENCES:

Series:
x National Science Foundation (U.S.). Office of Experimental R & D Incentives.
RDI report

No references are needed for the added entry as used, i.e. for the Office of Experimental R & D Incentives. If the parent body, the National Science Foundation (U.S.), has not yet been established, references will be required for that body.

CATALOGING (of microfiche copy):

Rehak, John G.
An analysis of factors affecting private investment in new products, processes and services. Executive summary [microform] / prepared for the National Science Foundation [by John G. Rehak (The Diebold Group, Inc.]. -- [Washington? D.C.] : RANN Document Center, National Science Foundation, 1973
70 p. : ill. -- (RDI report ; no. 3)
Sponsored by Office of Experimental R & D Incentives, National Science Foundation.
"Award no. C-794."
Microfiche (negative) Springfield, Va. : NTIS, 1975. 1 sheet ; 10 x 15 cm.
"PB-242 519"

I. Diebold Group. II. National Science Foundation (U.S.). Office of Experimental R & D Incentives. III. Title. IV. Series.

CATALOGING CODED FOR INPUT:

100 10	Rehak, John G.
245 13	An analysis of factors affecting private investment in new products, processes and services. Executive summary +h microform / +c prepared for the National Science Foundation [by John G. Rehak (The Diebold Group, Inc.].
260 0	[Washington? D.C.] : +b RANN Document Center, National Science Foundation, +c 1973.
300	70 p. : +b ill.
440 _0	RDI report ; +v no. 3
500	Sponsored by Office of Experimental R & D Incentives, National Science Foundation.
500	"Award no. C-794."
500	Microfiche (negative) Springfield, Va. : NTIS, 1975. 1 sheet ; 10 x 15 cm.
590	"PB-242 51[illegible]." [Also code as 037]
710 20	Diebold Group.
710 20	National Science Foundation (U.S.). +b Office of Experimental R & D Incentives.

REFERENCES: See cataloging of paper photocopy, above.

SEE ALSO:

Comments at	1.1F	Statements of Responsibility
Comments at	2.0B	Sources of Information for Printed Books
Comments at	24.5C	Omissions from Corporate Names

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION (CSB ; no. 11)

2.0B1. The last sentence of 2.0B1 allows the cataloger to treat as a single chief source successive leaves or pages. The intent of this provision is not to combine separate title pages, however. Separate title pages usually repeat everything. The intent is for a spread of single title page data. It is true that in such a spread some elements may be repeated (as the provision recognizes). A tip-off that this provision is applicable is either no repetition or a partial repetition. Conversely, complete repetition is a tip-off on non-applicability.

***

The GODORT DOCUMENTS CATALOGING MANUAL provides that the Bibliographic Data Sheet (also called "Report Documentation Page" "Technical Report Standard Title Page" etc.), which is included in scientific and technical reports prepared by or for certain federal government agencies, should be treated as a prescribed source of information, which may be used as a title page substitute when the item being cataloged lacks a title page. If a book lacks a title page appropriate to the item in hand, but has both a cover closely resembling a formal title page (in terms of type and completeness of information presented) and a bibliographic data sheet, prefer the cover as the item's chief source of information. If an item lacking a title page does not have such a cover, prefer the bibliographic data sheet as the item's chief source of information, rather than a caption title or title page of an earlier version of the work.

EXAMPLE 1: Appendix A 9: An analysis of factors affecting private investment in new products, processes and services is a report prepared by the Diebold Group for the Office of Experimental R & D Incentives of the National Science Foundation. It is distributed, both as a paper photocopy and on microfiche, by NTIS. This example is the paper photo copy. It has a cover printed by NTIS, a reproduction of the National Science Foundation cover, (on which NTIS has stamped its PB number and a statement that it has reproduced the item), a bibliographic data sheet, and a reproduction of the title page of the original report. The rules specify that a reproduction of an earlier work is to be described as a reproduction, not as if it were the earlier manifestation of work (0.24, 1.11A). Consequently, neither the original title page nor the National Science Foundation cover may serve as the chief source of information. NTIS did not supply a title page, so either the cover or the bibliographic data sheet must be used. The Documents cataloging manual specifies that, where information on the cover is complete, the cover is preferred.

CATALOGING: See 1.11.

EXAMPLE 2: Appendix A 1: Petits pays, grandes litteratures? has title proper, parallel title, and statement of responsibility on the title page, publication information on the verso of the title page, and other title information on the leaf following the title page. The other title information (in French and English) is transcribed following the appropriate title.

CATALOGING: See 1.1D.

AACR 2 provides greater flexibility in the physical description of printed material than was possible under the revision of AACR, chapter 6. This is especially evident in the treatment of material with complicated or irregular pagination (2.5B8). The cataloger may now choose whichever of 3 methods of description seems most appropriate. You may: (1) Record the total number of pages or leaves, followed by the words in various pagings or in various foliations. (2) Record the main sequences of pages or leaves as usual (2.5B2), followed by the total number, in square brackets, of the pages or leaves in the remaining sequences. (3) "Describe the volume simply as 1 v. (various pagings), 1 case, or 1 portfolio". Plates are now described as either pages of plates or leaves of plates, whichever is appropriate.

The following specific material designations may be used for printed texts:

p.
leaf, leaves
column(s)
p. of plates
leaf (leaves) of plates
broadside
sheet
v.
pt(s).
pamphlets
pieces
case(s)
portfolio(s)

The following modifiers may be added, as appropriate, to these designations:

folded
(some folded)
in various pagings
(various pagings)
in various foliations
(various foliations)
(loose-leaf)
of braille
of Moon type
of jumbo braille
of microbraille
of press braille
of print/braille
of print/press braille

The terms folded, leaf, and leaves may no longer be abbreviated.

APPLICATION OF 2.5B NUMBER OF VOLUMES AND/OR PAGINATION FOR PRINTED BOOKS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION not yet available.

The GODORT DOCUMENTS CATALOGING MANUAL states that plates are described in terms of either leaves or pages, according to the printing format of the publication. Folded leaves are to be described as such. Apparently, no mention is to be made of folded pages in the bibliographic record. However, if a "sheet is designed to be used only in the folded form, describe it as 1 folded sheet and give the number of imposed pages." (2.5D4) The term "folded" is *not* abbreviated.

EXAMPLE 1: *Appendix* A 12: The report on land use planning in New York City includes 56 full page illustrations on pages not included in the pagination numbering. The illustrations appear on both sides of each leaf, so the plates are printed as pages. The pagination is therefore given as:

vi, 347, p., [56] p. of plates.

CATALOGING:

Managing land use in New York City / City of New York, Department of City Planning, City Planning Commission. — New York : The Commission, 1977.
v, 347 p., [56] p. of plates : ill. ; 28 cm. -- (Section 701, comprehensive planning assistance ; v.1)
Bibliography: p.314-319.
"CPA-NY-02-00-1107; NYC DCP 77-33."

I. New York (N.Y.). City Planning Commission. II. Series.

CATALOGING CODED FOR INPUT:

245 00 Managing land use in New York City / +c City of New York, Department of City Planning, City Planning Commission.

260 0 New York : +b The Commission, +c 1977.

300 v, 347 p., [56] p. of plates : +b ill. ; +c 28 cm.

440 _0 Section 701, comprehensive planning assistance ; +v v.1

504 Bibliography: p.314-319.

500 "CPA-NY-02-00-1107; NYC DCP 77-33."

710 10 New York (N.Y.). +b City Planning Commission.

REFERENCES:

First Added Entry:
x New York (N.Y.). Dept. of City Planning. City Planning Commission
Series:
x New York (N.Y.). City Planning Commission.
Section 701, comprehensive planning assistance

SEE ALSO: 1.4D (Name of Publisher, Distributor, etc.)
21.1B2, Category c (Corporate Main Entry for the Record of the Collective Thought of a Body)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION (CSB ; no. 11)

2.5C1, 2.5C2, 2.5C6. If a quick examination reveals that the illustrations appear to be all of one or two types, specify the type or types. If a quick examination reveals that the illustrations appear to be chiefly of one or two types, specify the type of types. In the latter case, include also the designation "ill." In all other cases, use "ill." alone. Also, if there is doubt specifying a type, use "ill." alone.

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EXAMPLE 1: Appendix A 7: The final environmental impact statement on the MX missile has various types of illustrations, including colored maps. However, the illustrations are not chiefly maps. The illustration statement therefore is given as:

ill. (some col.)

CATALOGING: See 1.1E.

EXAMPLE 2: Appendix A 11: A quick examination of the master highway plan for the Fall River - New Bedford - Taunton metropolitan area discloses a number of colored maps and no other illustrations. The illustration statement consists of:

col. maps

CATALOGING: See 1.4D.

APPLICATION OF 3.1B3 TITLE PROPER OF CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL 3.1B3

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION not yet available.

The GODORT DOCUMENTS CATALOGING MANUAL provides, for cartographic items with more than one title, that the title proper be selected from the following locations on the cartographic item (in order of preference):

a) title within the border (if there are borders)
b) title outside the border
c) panel title (folded title)
d) title on the verso of the item
e) title on any container (cover, portfolio, etc.)

Any title which is not chosen as the title proper is recorded as a variant title in a note.

EXAMPLE: Appendix A 6: The map has one title within the borders, or neat lines, and different title on the outer panel of the folded map. The title within the borders is transcribed as the title proper, and the title from the outer panel is given in a note.

CATALOGING:

Hennepin County (Minn.). Highway Division.
Map of Hennepin County, Minnesota / map prepared by Highway Division, Department of Public Works. -- Rev. June 1969. -- Scale ca. 1:100,000. -- Hopkins, Minn. : The Division, 1969.
1 map : col. ; 57 x 75 cm. folded to 10 x 19 cm.
Panel title: Hennepin County official highway map.

I. Title. II. Title: Hennepin County official highway map.

CATALOGING CODED FOR INPUT:

110	10	Hennepin County (Minn.). +b Highway Division.
245	10	Map of Hennepin County, Minnesota / +c map prepared by Highway Division, Department of Public Works.
255		Scale ca. 1:100,000.
260	0	Hopkins, Minn. : +b The Division, +c 1969.
300		1 map : +b col. ; +c 57 x 75 cm. folded to 10 x 19 cm.
500		Panel title: Hennepin County official highway map.
740	01	Hennepin County official highway map.

REFERENCES:

Main Entry:
x Hennepin County (Minn.). Dept. of Public Works. Highway Division.

SEE ALSO: 3.3B (Statement of Scale for Cartographic Material)
21.1B2 (Corporate Main Entry)
24.19 (Direct or indirect Subdivisions for Government Agencies)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION not yet available.

The GODORT DOCUMENTS CATALOGING MANUAL suggests, for maps with scale indicated by a bar graph rather than a verbal statement, that a natural scale indicator be used to determine the approximate representative fraction expressed as a ratio. Such an indicator has various units of measurement printed on it, with instructions for quick, relatively accurate calculation of the representative fraction.

If a natural scale indicator is not available, the approximate representative fraction can be calculated by using a ruler marked in inches or centimeters.

EXAMPLE: Appendix A 6: The bar graph on the map shows the length on the map that represents 3 miles. To calculate the representative fraction using a ruler, follow this procedure.

1) Measure the bar graph -- in this case, 1 5/16 in., giving 1 5/16 in. : 3 miles.

2) Convert the measurement to decimals -- in this case, divide 5 by 16 and add 1, giving 1.325 in. : 3 miles.

3) Multiply the number of miles represented by the bar graph by 63,360 (the number of inches in a mile) -- in this case, 190,080, giving 1.325 in. : 190,080 in.

4) Divide each side of the ratio by the length of the bar graph -- in this case, divide by 1.325, giving 1:143,456.6.

5) Since measurement with a ruler is invariable imprecise, the representative fraction should be rounded off. The scale is then expressed as approximate -- in this case: Scale ca. 1:100,000.

The conversion table on the next page may be helpful in calculating scales. In addition, note that there are 160,900 cm. in 1 mile.

CATALOGING: See 3.1B3.

Conversion within the British system

Unit	yards	feet	inches
Cable	240	720	8 640
Chain	22	66	792
Fathom	2	6	72
Furlong	220	660	7 920
Link		0.66	7.92
Mile, Nautical, British	2 026.67	6 080	72 960
Mile, Nautical - International Nautical Mile	2 025.37	6 076.1[a]	72 913.2
Mile, Statute	1 760	5 280	63 360
Pace			30 approx.
Perch	5.5	16.5	198
Pole	5.5	16.5	198
Rod	5.5	16.5	198
Acre	$4\ 840^2$	$43\ 560^2$	

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a) Before 1 July 1954 one U.S. Nautical Mile was 6080.21 ft.

From: AACCCM Manual.

Under Library of Congress current policy, which is to be followed by those adding records to OCLC, microform reproductions of existing textual or graphic materials are to be cataloged according to the first edition of AACR, following the 1974 revision of chapter 6 (see comments at 1.11). As long as this policy is in force, chapter 11 of AACR 2 will be applied only to items originally published in microform. A microform which contains reproductions of a number of earlier textual or graphic items is itself an original microform publication, and should be described according to chapter 11 of AACR 2.

For original microforms publications that are microfilms, microfiches, or microopaques, the chief source of information is the title frame "(i.e., a frame, usually at the beginning of the item, bearing the full title and, normally, publication details of the item)." The eye-readable data at the top of fiches or opaques is used as chief source of information only if the items lack title frames. (Rule 11.0B1)

EXAMPLE: Appendix A 18: A microform publication containing reproductions of underground newspapers and journals. Because it contains a number of different underground works, it should be considered an original publication in microform. The microform begins with a bibliographic guide, which was also issued as a printed text. The microform consists of one component issued in microfiche, and another issued in reel microfilm. The example shows only the microfiche. The microform is issued as a serial; the rules from chapter 12 are therefore applied to its description, in addition to the rules from chapter 11.

CATALOGING:

The Underground & alternative press in Britain [microform]. -- Card 1 -
. -- Hassocks Nr Brighton, Sussex : harvester Press, 1974-
microfiches: ill. ; 11 x 15 cm.-- (Harvester primary social sources ; 2)
Other title: Underground and alternative press in Britain.
Includes a bibliographical guide which is also published separately in print format.
Issued in conjunction with, but does not duplicate the same title in microfilm.
Card 469- published: Brighton, Sussex : Harvester Microform, 1978-

I. Title: Underground and alternative press in Britain. II. Series.

CATALOGING CODED FOR INPUT:

245 04 The Underground & alternative press in Britain +h microform.

246 13 Underground and alternative press in Britain.

260 00 Hassocks Nr Brighton, Sussex : +b Harvester Press, +c 1974-

300 microfiches : +b ill. ; +c 11 x 15 cm.

362 0 Card 1-

440 _0 Harvester primary social sources ; + v. 2

500 Includes a bibliographical guide which is also published separately in print format.

500 Issued in conjunction with, but does not duplicate the same title in microform.

500 Card 469- published: Brighton, Sussex : Harvester Microform, 1978-

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION:

12.0B1

The basis for the description is the first issue, not the latest one as in pre-AACR 2 rules. This new provision has at least two major implications for the consequent description:

a) If the first issue is not available at the time of cataloging, and the cataloging is based on the earliest issue in hand, it may be necessary to revise the record as still earlier issues are received, when these show differences in the data recorded. In the case of a later published title page for a serial, it may also be necessary to revise the record when this shows data different from those available at the time of originally creating the record. (It may also be necessary to have an administrative policy that, as an economy measure, controls such cases of "backing up.")

b) When later issues are received that show differences in the data recorded, one or more details in the record may seem "obsolete" vis-a-vis a current issue, but still the record would stand as originally formulated. (Major changes causing a succeeding entry, e.g., change in title or heading, are another matter.)

When a title in full as well as an initialism representing the words of the title appears in the chief source, select the initialism only when it is the only form consistently presented in various locations other than the chief source.

***

EXAMPLE 1: Appendix A 13: The earliest available issue of the annual report of Detroit's Municipal Parking Authority is the report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961. There is no indication as to whether there were earlier reports. The chief sources of information do not show any variation from the data recorded on the cover of the 1961 report.

CATALOGING:

Detroit (Mich.). Municipal Parking Authority.
Annual report of the Municipal Parking Authority, City of Detroit. Detroit : The Authority.
v. ; 27 cm.
Cover title.
Fiscal year ends June 30.
Description based on report for year ending June 30, 1961.

I. Title.

CATALOGING CODED FOR INPUT:

110 10 Detroit (Mich.). ‡b Municipal Parking Authority.

245 10 Annual report of the Municipal Parking Authority, City of Detroit.

260 00 Detroit : ‡b The Authority.

300 v. ; ‡c 27 cm.

500 Covert title.

515 Fiscal year ends June 30.

500 Description based on report for year ending June 30, 1961.

SEE ALSO: 12.3 (Numeric/Chronological Designation of Serials)
12.4F (Date of Publication, Distribution, etc. of Serials)
21.1B2, Category a (Corporate Main Entry For Works Dealing with the Corporate Body)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION: The Library of Congress will produce no records exactly at the first level; records for serials will generally be at the first level augmented principally as follows.

GMD (when required by the options decision)
Parallel title(s)
First statement of responsibility (always, no matter what the choice of main entry heading)
First place of publication, distribution, etc.
Other physical details; dimensions
Series
Subseries

Since the first level of description, as set forth in AACR 2, rule 1.0D1, does not include other title information, LC will omit this element when cataloging serials.

"The Library of Congress has identified only two exceptions that we need to make to this policy. Both relate to other title information (12.1E1):

(1) For any serial that carries both an initialism and a full form of the same title, we shall routinely give the initialism as other title information when the full form is chosen as the title proper or the full form as other title information when the initialism is chosen as the title proper. (cf. statement at 12.0B.)

(2) Whenever the statement of responsibility for the serial is embedded (inseparably) in the other title information, the whole will be included as it appears."

***

EXAMPLE: Appendix A 2: The title page shows both the title proper and other title information. Other title information is omitted from the title and statement of responsibility area, and the information is given in a note.

CATALOGING:

Epidemiology research projects directory / Interagency Regulatory Liaison Group. — Vol. 1 (Jan. 1980)- . — Springfield, Va. : Published for the Epidemiology Work Group of the IRLG by NTIS, c1980-
v. ; 28 cm. — (IRLG publication ; no. 00)
"An indexed directory of current research project abstracts in epidemiology and related fields."

I. United States. Interagency Regulatory Liaison Group. II. United States. Interagency Regulatory Liaison Group. Epidemiology Work Group. III. Series.

CATALOGING CODED FOR INPUT:

245 00 Epidemiology research projects directory / +c Interagency Regulatory Liaison Group.

260 0 Springfield, Va. : +b Published for the Epidemiology Work Group of the IRLG by NTIS, +c c1980-

300 v. ; +c 28 cm.

362 0 Vol. 1 (Jan. 1980)-

440 0 IRLG publication ; +v no. 00

500 "An indexed directory of current research project abstracts in epidemiology and related fields."

710 10 United States. +b Interagency Regulatory Liaison Group.

710 10 United States. +b Interagency Regulatory Liaison Group. +b Epidemiology Work Group.

REFERENCES:

First Added Entry:
- x United States. Food and Drug Administration. Interagency Regulatory Liaison Group
- x United States. Occupational Safety and Health Administration. Interagency Regulatory Liaison Group
- x United States. Consumer Product Safety Commission. Interagency Regulatory Liaison Group
- x United States. Environmental Protection Agency. Interagency Regulatory Liaison Group
- x IRLG
- x Interagency Regulatory Liaison Group (U.S.)

Second Added Entry:
- x Epidemiology Work Group (U.S.)
- x United States. Epidemiology Work Group

Series:
- x United States. Interagency Regulatory Liaison Group. IRLG publication

SEE ALSO: 12.1F (Statements of Responsibility for Serials)
12.3 (Numeric/Chronological Designation of Serials)
12.4F (Date of Publication, Distribution, etc. of Serials)
21.1B2 (Corporate Main Entry)
24.19 (Direct or Indirect Subdivision of Government Agencies)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION: Statements naming the responsible person or body and appearing in the chief source may or may not be "statements of responsibility." Not only the statement's significance, but also its position will help to settle the issue. If the statement is at head of title or appears in conjunction with the title, it should be transcribed in accordance with 12.1F1 and 12.1F2. If the responsible person or body is named at the foot of the title, however, this is usually a sign that the responsible person or body is shown by this position to be the publisher. In the latter case, the body's name would be transcribed only in the publication, distribution, etc., area.

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EXAMPLE: Appendix A 2: The Interagency Regulatory Liaison Group appears at head of title on the title page of the Epidemiology research projects directory. It is therefore transcribed as a statement of responsibility.

CATALOGING: See 12.1E.

Example 2: Appendix A 16: Although the statement "National Councils of the Young Men's Christan Associations of Canada and the United States of America" appears at the bottom of the title page, the statement on the verso of the title page is obviously the publication information. The statement at the bottom of the title page is therefore transcribed as a statement of responsibility.

CATALOGING:

YMCA.
YMCA year book and official rosters for the calendar year ... / National Councils of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Canada and the United States of America. -- 1944- . — New York : Association Press, 1945-
v. ; 24 cm.
Continues: YMCA. Year book and official roster of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America.
Includes: Gazetteer of YMCA work around the world.

I. YMCA. Year book and official roster of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America. II. Title: Gazetteer of YMCA work around the world.

CATALOGING CODED FOR INPUT:

110 20 YMCA.

245 00 YMCA year book and official rosters for the calendar year ... / +c National Councils of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Canada and the United States of America.

260 00 New York : +b Association Press, +c 1945-

300 v. ; +c 24 cm.

362 0 1944-

500 Includes: Gazetteer of YMCA work around the world.

710 20 YMCA. +t Year book and official roster of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America.

740 02 Gazetteer of YMCA work around the world.

780 00 YMCA. +t Year book and official roster of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America.

REFERENCES:

Main entry:
    x Y.M.C.A.
    x Young Men's Christian Associations

SEE ALSO: 12.7B7 (Notes showing Relationship with other Serials)
21.1B2, Category a (Corporate Main Entry For Works about the Corporate Body)
24.2 (Variant Names of Corporate Bodies)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION:

12.3G

Continue in general to make separate records when the numbering system is changed (e.g., "1" is used all over again), but the publisher does not link the old and the new systems with a designation such as "new series." There are exceptional cases, of course, when the serial remains essentially the same even though the numbering starts all over and there is no linking designation, but normally a new numbering system suggests that other changes have taken place meaning that one has a new serial. Rule 12.3G then should be applied only after the cataloger has decided that "a serial," not "serials" is involved.

***

The rules provide that numeric and/or chronological designation of the first volume or issue of a serial be recorded.

EXAMPLE 1: Appendix A 2: The Epidemiology research projects directory has both a volume number and a date on the title page of v.1. Number and date are therefore both recorded, as:
Vol. 1 (Jan. 1980)-

CATALOGING: See 12.1E.

EXAMPLE 2: Appendix A 13: The first issue of the annual report of Detroit's Municipal Parking Authority is not available. Numeric/chronological data is therefore not recorded. (Cf. CONSER manual)

CATALOGING: See 12.0B.

EXAMPLE 3: Appendix A 17: The Annual Conference proceedings of the American Library Association has both the conference number and date on the title page of the first volume in which these proceedings are published separately. Both are therefore included in the numeric designation area. Unlike succeeding volumes, this volume contains the proceedings for two conferences, the 70th and 71st. The numeric designation is therefore slightly different in appearance from its presentation in later volumes. Nevertheless, following rule 12.3B1, the information is transcribed as it appears in the first volume with this title. Beginning with the volume for 1966, the title of the serial changes. This title is therefore described as a completed serial, and the designation of the last volume with this title is supplied, following the numeric designation of the earliest volume (rule 12.3F). The numeric designation is as follows:
70th and 71st (July 8-14, 1951, June 29-July 5, 1952)-84th
(July 4-10, 1965)

CATALOGING:

American Library Association. Annual Conference.
Annual Conference proceedings of the American Library Association ... -- 70th and 71st (July 8-14, 1951, June 29-July 5, 1952)-84th (July 4-10, 1965). -- Chicago : The Association, 1952-1965.
14 v. ; 22 cm.

Proceedings of previous conferences published in ALA bulletin.
Continued by: American Library Association. Midwinter Meeting. Proceedings ... of the Midwinter Meeting ... and the ... Annual Conference ...
I. American Library Association. Midwinter Meeting. Proceedings ... of the Midwinter Meeting ... and the ... Annual Conference ... II. Title.

CATALOGING CODED FOR INPUT:

110 20 American Library Association. +b Annual Conference.

245 10 Annual Conference proceedings of the American Library Association ...

260 00 Chicago : +b The Association, 1952-1965.

300 14 v. ; +c 22 cm.

362 0 70th and 71st (July 8-14, 1951, June 29-July 5, 1952)-84th (July 4-10, 1965).

500 Proceedings of previous conferences published in ALA bulletin.

710 20 American Library Association. +b Midwinter Meeting. +t Proceedings ... of the Midwinter ... and the ... Annual Conference ...

785 00 American Library Association. Midwinter Meeting. +t Proceedings ... of the Midwinter Meeting ... and the ... Annual Conference ...

SEE ALSO: 12.4F (Date of Publication, Distribution, etc. of Serials)
12.7B7 (Notes Showing Relationships with other Serials)
21.1B2, Category d (Corporate Main Entry for Report of Activity of a Conference or other Event)
24.12 (Subordinate and Related Bodies)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION not yet available.

The rules provide that the date of publication of the first issue be recorded, even if it coincides with the date given as the chronological coverage.

EXAMPLE 1: Appendix A 2: The Epidemiology research projects directory, in addition to the chronological designation January 1980 on the title page of v.1, has the copyright date 1980 on the recto of the back cover. This date is therefore recorded in the date element of the publication, distribution, etc., area.

CATALOGING: See: 12.1E.

EXAMPLE 2: Appendix A 13: The first issue of the annual report of Detroit's Municipal Parking Authority is not available. Since the rules provide that the publication date of the first issue of a serial is to be recorded, this element is omitted from the publication, distribution, etc., area.

CATALOGING: See: 12.0B.

EXAMPLE 3: Appendix A 17: Annual Conference proceedings of the American Library Association does not have a publication, copyright, or printing date. It was therefore assumed that each volume was published in the year (or latest year) of coverage, and the publication date is supplied in brackets.

CATALOGING: See: 12.3.

APPLICATION OF 12.7B7 NOTES SHOWING RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER SERIALS. 12.7B7

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS rule interpretation not yet available.

The rules provide a wide variety of notes, to show the various relationships a serial can have with other serials. Formal wording is suggested for most of the notes.

EXAMPLE 1: *Appendix* A 16: The YMCA yearbook exemplifies a serial that has changed title. 1944 is the first year that the new title was used. A note, showing the entry and previous title, indicates that this serial continues the previously published serial.

CATALOGING: *See*: 12.1F.

EXAMPLE 2: *Appendix* A 17: *Annual Conference proceedings of the American Library Association* begins with the volume covering the 70th and 71st conferences, and ends with the volume covering the 84th conference. A note is made to show that the proceedings of earlier conferences were published in the ALA bulletin, and another note is used to give the title of the serial by which this serial is continued.

CATALOGING: *See*: 12.3.

Chapter 21 deals exclusively with the selection of main and added entry headings. The form those headings will take is set forth in the succeeding chapters. The examples in chapter 21 do not show the form of the heading.

The rules in this chapter presuppose that the bibliographic description has been completed. Very frequently the choice of main entry heading depends upon the presentation of data in the chief sources of information. For example, main entry for a revision of an earlier work will be under the author of the original work or under the reviser, depending upon which is represented in the chief source of information as responsible for the item being cataloged. Similarly, main entry for a work accompanied by commentary or annotations is made for the original work or the commentary on the basis of how the work is represented in the chief source of information. However, the cataloger is not limited to the chief source of information when selecting the main entry heading. If the title page of a work with commentary is ambiguous as to which is the primary element in the book, the cataloger next considers the introductory material, and finally the presentation of the elements in the works itself. Also, a work of individual personal authorship is entered under the author, if known, even if the author is not named in the chief source of information.

The arrangement of rules in this chapter procedes from very basic, general rules, to rules that are slightly more specialized, and culminates in rules that deal with highly specialized materials and situations. The specialized rules amplify the general rules, and show how they apply to special situations. Every effort is made to insure that they do not contradict the more general rules. This organizational pattern is shown in more detail in the following outline of the chapter:

I. Introduction. Definitions. (21.0)
II. Basic rule (choice among personal, corporate, and title main entry) (21.1)
III. Changes
  A. In titles proper (21.2)
  B. In responsibility (21.3)
IV. Single responsibility
  A. Known persons or corporate bodies (21.4)
  B. Unknown or uncertain responsibility (21.5)
V. Shared responsibility
  A. General, including shared pseudonyms (21.6)
  B. Collections and works produced under editorial direction (21.7)
VI. Mixed responsibility (21.8-21.28)
  A. Modifications of other works (21.9-21.23)
    1. Modifications of texts (21.10-21.15)
      a. Adaptations (21.10)
      b. Illustrated texts (21.11)
      c. Revisions (21.12)
      d. Texts with commentary (21.13)
      e. Translations (21.14)
      f. Texts with biographical/critical material
    2. Art works
      a. Adaptations (21.16)
      b. Reproductions of two or more art works (21.17)

- 3. Musical works
    - a. General, including arrangements, transcriptions, adaptations (21.18)
    - b. Musical works that include words (21.19)
    - c. Musical settings for ballets, etc. (21.20)
    - d. Added accompaniments, etc. (21.21)
    - e. Liturgical music (21.22)
    - f. Sound recordings (21.23)
- B. Mixed responsibility in new works
    - 1. Collaboration between artist and writer (21.24)
    - 2. Reports of interviews or exchanges (21.25)
    - 3. Spirit communications (21.26)
    - 4. Academic disputations (21.27)
- C. Related works (21.28)
- VII. Added entries
    - A. General rule (21.29)
    - B. Specific rules (21.30)
- VIII. Special rules
    - A. Legal material
        - 1. Laws (21.31)
        - 2. Regulations (21.32)
        - 3. Constitutions, charters, etc. (21.33)
        - 4. Court rules (21.34)
        - 5. Treaties (21.35)
        - 6. Court decisions, cases, etc. (21.36)
    - B. Religious material
        - 1. Sacred scriptures (21.37)
        - 2. Creeds, confessions of faith, etc. (21.38)
        - 3. Liturgical works (21.39)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION not yet available.

The rules provide that corporate entry may be used only for "an organization or a group of persons that is identified by a particular name." A group is regarded as a named corporate body "if the words referring to it are a specific appellation rather than a general description." Capitalization and the use of definite articles are evidence of a specific appellation. An ad hoc event, such as an athletic contest, conference, exhibition, fair, or festival, is treated as a corporate body if it has a particular name that appears prominently in the item being cataloged.

EXAMPLE: Appendix A 5: This is a catalog of an exhibition of the works of Eugene Berman. However, the words that refer to the exhibition, "the Retrospective Exhibition of his Paintings, Drawings, Illustrations and Designs," because of the personal pronoun with antecedant elsewhere in the title, do not constitute a specific appellation. The exhibition therefore does not qualify as a named corporate body, and may not be used as a corporate entry.

CATALOGING:

Eugene Berman : catalogue of the retrospective exhibition of his paintings, drawings, illustrations and designs / organized by the Institute of Modern Art, Boston. — Boston : The Institute, c1941.
68 p. : chiefly ill. (1 col.) ; 26 cm.
Exhibition held Oct. 1941 through May 1942, in Boston, Hartford, San Francisco, Kansas City, Chicago, and Portland. Includes art works from museums in all of those cities.
Bibliography: p.68.

I. Berman, Eugene, 1899- II. Institute of Modern Art, Boston.

CATALOGING CODED FOR INPUT:

245 00 Eugene Berman : ‡b catalogue of the retrospective exhibition of his paintings, drawings, illustrations and designs / ‡c organized by the Institute of Modern Art, Boston.

260 0 Boston : ‡b The Institute, ‡c c1941.

300 68 p. : ‡b chiefly ill. (1 col.) ; 26 cm.

500 Exhibition held Oct. 1941 through May 1942, in Boston, Hartford, San Francisco, Kansas City, Chicago, and Portland. Includes art works from museums in all of those cities.

504 Bibliography: p.68.

700 10 Berman, Eugene, ‡d 1899-

710 20 Institute of Modern Art, Boston.

REFERENCES:

Second Added Entry:
x Boston. Institute of Modern Art
xx Institute of Contemporary Art, Boston

SEE ALSO: 21.1B2 (Corporate Main Entry)
21.17B (Main Entry of Reproductions of an Artist's Works)
24.1 (Form of Heading for Corporate Bodies)
24.4 C2-10 (Qualifiers Added to Corporate Names)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION: The Library of Congress, in agreement with the national libraries of Great Britain, Australia, and Canada, will apply rule 21.1B2 so that maps will be entered under the corporate body involved when the responsibility for the map lies with the corporate body itself.

***

The rules provide that corporate main entry should not be used for works that do not fall into any of the categories of 21.1B2. Under the agreement described above, maps are therefore added to the categories listed in that rule.

EXAMPLE 1: Appendix A 6: The highway map of Hennepin County was prepared by the county's Highway Division. Since maps have been added to the categories given in 21.1B2, the Highway Division is the main entry.

CATALOGING: See 3.1B3.

EXAMPLE 2: Appendix A 2: The Epidemiology research projects directory is prepared and issued by the Epidemiology Work Group of the Interagency Regulatory Liaison Group. It is not limited to projects of either group, so it is not a publication of an agency about itself (category a), nor does it fall under any of the other categories of 21.1B2. It is therefore entered under title, with added entries for each group.

CATALOGING: See 12.1E.

EXAMPLE 3: Appendix A 5: This exhibition catalog of the works of Eugene Berman was issued by the Institute of Modern Art, Boston. However, the works described and reproduced in the catalog belong to six different museums. Consequently, the catalog is not a publication of the Institute about itself (category a), nor does it fall under any of the other categories of 21.1B2 (for the possibility of entry under the exhibition, see discussion under 21.1B1). It is therefore entered under title, with an added entry for the Institute.

CATALOGING: See 21.1B1.

APPLICATION OF 21.1B2, Category a CORPORATE MAIN ENTRY FOR WORKS OF AN ADMINISTRATIVE NATURE DEALING WITH THE CORPORATE BODY ITSELF

A LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION is not yet available. However, the Office of Descriptive Cataloging Policy has begun to formulate guidelines for the application of the rules in chapter 21. These guidelines must be regarded as tentative, and simply represent current thinking at LC on some specific problems. Comments on two specific cases follow.

When an item is a bibliography that is derived from the holdings of a particular institution, consider it as a partial catalog of the institution only if the chief source data present it as such. There are very few such cases, so that normally the chief source data mean that the work should be considered as bibliography, not as a partial collection of the institution's holdings. If, however, the chief source data do present the item as a partial catalog, so enter it. Cf. the following examples:

Assessment and therapy in aging : a selected bibliography / edited by Authur N. Schwartz. . .
(The item is an ordinary bibliography prepared from start to finish by Schwartz, although all the citations refer to items held by the Ethel Percy Andrus Gerontology Center of the University of Southern California.)
Enter under Schwartz.

Schwartz, Arthur N.
Etiology of mental disorders in aging : a selected bibliography / edited by Arthur N. Schwartz
(Same annotation as preceding Schwartz example.)

BUT: McGill University. Map Collection.
African thematic maps in the McGill University Map Collection / by Tim Ross

Apply 21.1B2 to both exhibition catalogs and general catalogs of art works so long as the publication presents itself as a catalog, emanates from a corporate body, and lists all or part of the holdings of that body. Include under 21.1B2 the catalog of the works of a single artist (exhibition or otherwise) emanating from a corporate body and listing the holdings of the body even in cases in which the work consists of reproductions of the artist's works together with text about the artist and/or the works reproduced.

***

The rules provide for corporate main entry for a work emanating from a corporate body that contains information about the body itself.

EXAMPLE 1: Appendix A 13: The annual report of Detroit's Municipal Parking Authority clearly reports about the body itself. Main entry is therefore under the Authority.

CATALOGING: See: 12.0B.

EXAMPLE 2: Appendix A 14: This catalog, compiled by James F. Ballard, is clearly designated in the title as a catalog of manuscripts and incunabula in the Boston Medical Library. Main entry is therefore for the Library, with added entry for Ballard.

CATALOGING: See: 1.4G.

EXAMPLE 3: Appendix A 16: The YMCA yearbook consists of reports of the organization's past activities, and plans for the future, together with directories of local organizations and officials. It is clearly a publication of the body about itself. Main entry is therefore under the heading for the organization.

CATALOGING: See: 12.1F.

APPLICATION OF 21.1B2, Category b CORPORATE MAIN ENTRY FOR LEGAL MATERIAL (laws, decrees, regulations, treaties, court decisions, legislative hearings)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION is not yet available. However, the Office of Descriptive Cataloging Policy has begun to formulate guidelines for the application of the rules in chapter 21. These guidelines must be regarded as tentative, and simply represent current thinking at LC on some specific problems. Comments on legislative hearings follow.

Included in category b) of AACR 2 rule 21.1B2 is "legislative hearings." Hearings before bodies other than legislatures e.g., hearings before such commissions as the Civil Rights Commission or the Federal Trade Commission cannot be included under "legislative hearings."

The inclusion of "legislative hearings" at all was the express wish of the Library of Congress, which wanted primarily to maintain the status quo with U.S. Congressional hearings. These hearings are so numerous and are so clearly cited under committee and subcommittee names, that it seemed worthwhile to add this category to the others constituting instances of emanation eligible for main entry. "U.S. Congressional" was not added as the modifier of "hearings," however, because it was felt that (a) U.S. State legislative hearings were sufficiently analogous and (b) foreign parliamentary hearings might be. Beyond these two rather obvious cases, there must be no wider application of the sub-category "legislative hearings" for the following reasons:

(1) Undoubtedly the commission, etc., holding the hearings is the best handle to the material, but rule 21.1B2 contains no category of general handiness to back up the idea. There is instead only, on the face of it, the restricted category "legislative hearings" [my emphasis].

(2) An extension of category c) beyond legislatures or parliaments would tend to become unmanageable. Note the following spectrum, proceeding from the most strictly eligible category to the most questionable one:

legislative hearings
hearings before an administrative or regulatory body
statements of policy made to administrative or regulatory bodies
statements invited by (or presented without specific invitation to) an ad hoc body, e. g., Background papers / Royal Commission on Book Publishing
statements of recommended policy made to advisory bodies by interested persons or bodies

If the word "hearings" could be counted on to appear as a way of distinguishing proceeding-type activities from submission-type activities, this might be a means of effecting a cut-off between the eligible and ineligible categories. The word is not so carefully used, however.

(3) Such works, legislative hearings included, are the very antithesis of category c) of 21.1B2, for they represent the thought, be definition, of an entity, or entities, other than the body from which the hearings emanate.

***

The rules provide that corporate main entry should be used for legal material of the following types: laws, decrees of a chief executive that have the force of law, administrative regulations, treaties, etc., court decisions, and legislative hearings.

EXAMPLE: Appendix A 4: Although the collection of regulation is described as an unofficial reprint, it nevertheless contains regulations of the Food and Drug Administration. Main entry is therefore made for the Food and Drug Administration.

CATALOGING:

United States. Food and Drug Administration.

Compilation of regulations for tests and methods of assay and certification of antibiotic drugs. -- [Washington] : Federal Security Agency, Food and Drug Administration, [1949] 2 v. ; 25 cm.

"An unofficial reprint of the regulations in effect on June 3, 1948."

Contents: v.1. Tests and methods of assay -- v.2. Certification.

I. Title.

CATALOGING CODED FOR INPUT:

110 10 United States. +b Food and Drug Administration.

245 10 Compilation of regulations for tests and methods of assay and certification of antibiotic drugs.

260 0 Washington : +b Federal Security Agency, Food and Drug Administration, +c [1949]

300 2 v. ; +c 25 cm.

500 "An unofficial reprint of the regulations in effect on June 3, 1948."

505 0 v.1. Tests and methods of assay -- v.2. Certification.

Additional data from U.S. Government Manual, 1948, for use in constructing references:

Food and Drug Administration

Creation and Authority - The name "Food and Drug Administration" was first provided by the Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1931, approved May 27, 1930 (40 Stat. 392) although its law-enforcement functions had been carried on under different organizational titles since January 1, 1907, when the Food and Drugs Act of 1906 (34 Stat. 3915;21 U.S.C.1 secs. 1-15) became effective. The Food and Drug Administration and its functions necessary for the enforcement of the five acts named below were transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Federal Security Agency, effective June 30, 1940, in accordance with the provisions of the President's Reorganization Plan IV.

Food and Drug Administration - Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1928, approved January 18, 1927 (44 Stat. 1002), provided for the Food, Drug, and Insecticide Administration. Name changed to Food and Drug Administration by Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1931, approved May 27, 1930 (48 Stat. 422). Transferred from Department of Agriculture to Federal Security Agency by Reorganization Plan IV, section 12, effective June 30, 1940.

REFERENCES:

Main Entry:
x FDA
x Food and Drug Administration (U.S.)
x United States. Dept. of Agriculture. Food and Drug Administration
x United States. Federal Security Agency. Food and Drug Administration
xx United States. Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration

SEE ALSO: 24.19 (Direct or Indirect Subdivision of Government Agencies)

EXAMPLE 2: Appendix A 10: Since this is a collection of laws of the state of Washington, the state is the main entry.

CATALOGING: See: 24.6.

APPLICATION OF 21.1B2, CATEGORY c CORPORATE MAIN ENTRY FOR THE RECORD OF THE COLLECTIVE THOUGHT OF A BODY

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION is not yet available. However, the Office of Descriptive Cataloging Policy has begun to formulate guidelines for the application of the rules in chapter 21. These guidelines must be regarded as tentative, and simply represent current thinking at LC on some specific problems. Comments on two specific cases follow.

Main entry for "model" codes and "uniform" laws:
In certain jurisdictions, legislation is drafted by bodies seeking uniformity and consistency across lines of jurisdictions below the national level (e.g., U.S. state or county boundaries). The drafts are called model codes, uniform laws, etc. Consider these as fitting rule 21.1B2, category c, with main entry under the drafting body.

Main entry for works involving consultants:
1. The hiring body takes the consultant's document and adopts it in some clear way. One of the clearest ways for it to do this is for it to make explicit recommendations or policy statements of its own super-imposed on the consultant's material (no matter that the original material is copied, even if verbatim). Another clear way is for the hiring body to represent as its very own the recommendations that originated with the consultant--perhaps even without adding any new material. Enter under the hiring body.

2. If the hiring body does not take the stand described above and simply passes on the material without position statements of its own, then enter under the consultant if this is a person or persons not constituting a corporate body, i.e., apply 21.4A or 21.6. If the consultant is a corporate body, test the case under 21.1B2. If the work merely reports on a subject without making the consultant's own definite recommendations, it is most likely that the work will not fit any of the categories of 21.1B2 and therefore main entry would be under title. If the work instead contains the policy statements or definite recommendations of the consultant, then main entry will probably be under it.

***

The rules provide that corporate main entry shall be used for works that record the collective though of a corporate body, such as reports of commissions and official statements of position and policy.

EXAMPLE 1: Appendix A 3: The book, although published by a commercial publisher, is a slightly abridged reprint of the report of the Hoover Commission. It is therefore entered under the Commission.

CATALOGING:

Hoover Commission (U.S.)
The Hoover Commission report on organization of the executive branch of the government. -- New York : McGraw-Hill, 1949.
xvi, 524 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.
Herbert Hoover, chairman.
"Presents the essence of the Commission's findings ... stripped of the dissents, additional comments, and minority views of the various commissioners."

I. Hoover, Herbert, 1874-1964. II. Title.

CATALOGING CODED FOR INPUT:

110 20	Hoover Commission (U.S.)
245 14	The Hoover Commission report on organization of the executive branch of the government.
260 0	New York : +b McGraw-Hill, +c 1949.
300	xvi, 524 p. : +b ill. ; +c 24 cm.
500	Herbert Hoover, chairman.
500	"Presents the essence of the Commission's findings ... stripped of the dissents, additional comments, and minority views of the various commissioners."
700 10	Hoover, Herbert, +d 1874-1964.

REFERENCES:

Main entry:
x United States. Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government
x United States. Hoover Commission

Added entry:
xx United States. President (1929-1933 : Hoover)

SEE ALSO: 24.4 C2-10 (Qualifiers Added to Corporate Names)
24.18, Type 2 (Subordinate Entry for Agencies with Names that Imply Administrative Subordination)

EXAMPLE 2: Appendix A 7: The final environmental impact statement for the MX missile system was issued by the Dept. of the Air Force. The purpose of a final environmental impact statement is to present an agency's recommendation, together with background data. It therefore constitutes an official statement of the agency's position, and should be entered under corporate main entry.

CATALOGING: See 1.1E.

EXAMPLE 3: Appendix A 11: The Master highway plan for the Fall River - New Bedford - Taunton metropolitan area was prepared for the Massachusetts Deptment of Public Works and the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads. The document does not include any position statement by either body, so neither would qualify as main entry. It does contain the recommendations of the consulting firm that prepared the plan, Charles A. Maguire & Associates. It therefore qualifies as a record of the collective thought of that body, and the consulting firm is therefore used as main entry.

CATALOGING: See 1.4d.

EXAMPLE 4: Appendix A 12: Managing land use in New York City is a report on land use planning prepared and issued by the City Planning Commission. It summarizes land use policies of various city agencies, including the Commission, but does not itself constitute a land use plan recommended by the Commission. It therefore does not constitute a record of the collective thought of the Commission, and the Commission is used as an added entry, not main entry. Main entry is under title, following rule 21.1C.

CATALOGING: See 2.5B.

APPLICATION OF 21.1B2, CATEGORY d A REPORT OF THE COLLECTIVE ACTIVITY OF A CONFERENCE, EXPEDITION, OR EVENT

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION is not yet available. However, the Office of Descriptive Cataloging Policy has begun to formulate guidelines for the application of the rules in chapter 21. These guidelines must be regarded as tentative, and simply represent current thinking at LC on some specific problems. A recommendation for added entry under the name of a conference is as follows: If the proceedings of a named conference are not entered under the conference because the name does not appear prominently (21.1B2, Category d), make an added entry for the conference if it is named anywhere in the item.

***

The rules provide for entry under the name of a conference, expedition, exhibition, fair, festival, or other ad hoc event, providing that:

1) the publication reports the activity of the body
2) the event meets the definition of a corporate body in rule 21.1B1 (i.e. is a named corporate body)
3) the conference, expedition, or event is prominently named in the item being cataloged (i.e. is named formally in a prescribed source of information for the title and statement of responsibility area or the edition area)

EXAMPLE 1: Appendix A 8: The Proceedings of the 4th Meeting on Cardiovascular Epidemiology and Biostatistics Training Programs clearly reports the activity of the meeting; the words that refer to the meeting are a specific appellation rather than a general description, so the meeting fits the definition of a corporate body; and the meeting is named formally on the title page. The main entry for the work is therefore the heading for the meeting.

CATALOGING:
Meeting on Cardiovascular Epidemiology and Biostatistics Training Programs (4th : 1979 : New Orleans, La.)
Proceedings of the Fourth Meeting on Cardiovascular Epidemiology and Biostatistics Training Programs : March 18, 1979, New Orleans, Louisiana / sponsored by the Research Training and Development Branch, Division of Heart and Vascular Diseases, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. -- [Bethesda, Md.] : U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health, 1980.
54 p. : ill. ; 28 cm. -- (NIH publication ; no. 80-2033)

I. National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (U.S.). Division of Heart and Vascular Diseases. Research Training and Development Branch. II. Title. III. Series.

CATALOGING CODED FOR INPUT:

111 20 Meeting on Cardiovascular Epidemiology and Biostatistics Training Programs +n (4th : +d 1979 : +c New Orleans, La.)

245 10 Proceedings of the Fourth Meeting on Cardiovascular Epidemiology and Biostatistics Training Programs : +b March 18, 1979, New Orleans, Louisiana / +c sponsored by the Research Training and Development Branch, Division of Heart and Vascular Diseases, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute.

260 0 [Bethesda, Md.] : +b U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health, +c 1980.

300 54 p. : +b ill. ; +c 28 cm.

440 _0 NIH publication ; +v no. 80-2033

710 20 National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (U.S.). +b Division of Heart and Vascular Diseases. +b Research Training and Development Branch.

REFERENCES:

Series:
  x National Institutes of Health (U.S.)
    NIH publication

No references are needed for the added entry as used, i.e. for the Research Training and Development Branch. If the parent body, the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (U.S.), has not yet been established, several references are required for that body. In the examples that follow, the phrase "search under" has been substituted for "see" in accordance with the practice Library of Congress has announced it will follow after 1980.

  United States. National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute
    search under
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (U.S.)

  Bethesda, Md. National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute
    search under
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (U.S.)

  National Institutes of Health (U.S.). National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute
    search under
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (U.S.)

National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (U.S.)
The National Heart Institute was established in 1948. In 1969 the name was changed to National Heart and Lung Institute and in 1976 to National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. Works by this body are found under the following headings according to the name used at the time of publication:
National Heart Institute (U.S.)
National Heart and Lung Institute (U.S.)
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (U.S.)
SUBJECT ENTRY: Works about this body are entered under the name used during the latest period covered.

The explanatory reference given above should be repeated under the headings for the other two names of the Institute. The forms given presuppose that all forms have been converted to AACR 2 form. The form used by Libr. of Congr. prior to 1981 for the earliest name is: United States. National Heart Institute.

SEE ALSO: 24.7B (Additions to Names of Conferences)

EXAMPLE 2: Appendix A 17: The Annual Conference proceedings of the American Library Association contains the proceedings of a conference which is prominently and specifically named in the chief source of information. The conference is therefore used as main entry for this serial.

CATALOGING: See: 12.3.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION: not yet available.

The rules provide for a choice between a parent body and a subordinate unit of the body, when each bears some responsibility for a work. The work must fall into one of the categories listed in 21.1B2, to permit main entry under either body. The work is entered under the subordinate unit only if the responsibility of the subordinate unit is stated prominently. "Prominently (used in such phrases as prominently named and stated prominently) means that a statement to which it applies must be a formal statement found in one of the prescribed sources of information" for the title and statement of responsibility area or for the edition statement, for the class of material to which the item being cataloged belongs (Rule 0.8). If the responsibility of the subordinate unit is not stated prominently, or if the parent body is named in the chief source of information and the subordinate unit is not, or if the subordinate unit has no name, the work is entered under the parent body.

EXAMPLE: Appendix A 7: The final environmental impact statement for the MX missile system was prepared by the Air Force, according to the preface. However, the Dept. of the Air Force, rather than the Air Force, is named on the title page. Therefore, main entry is under the heading for the Dept. of the Air Force rather than the heading for the Air Force.

CATALOGING: See 1.1E.

The rules provide that main entry be under title for works with a collective title. If the work does not have a collective title, main entry is the heading appropriate to the first work named in the chief source of information, or the first work in the item if there is no collective chief source of information. Make added entries for one, two, or three editors or compilers, if they are named prominently. If there are more than three editors or compilers named prominently, make an added entry for the first. Make name-title analytical added entries if the collection contains not more than three works. If it contains more than three works but no more than three contributors, make an added entry for the contributors. Analytical added entries are thus limited to three. However, rule 21.30M, which deals with analytical added entries, says that further entries may be made in accordance with the policy of the cataloging agency.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION is not yet available. However, the Office of Descriptive Cataloging Policy has begun to formulate guidelines for the application of the rules in chapter 21. These guidelines must be regarded as tentative, and simply represent current thinking at LC on some specific problems. The statement on analytical added entries states that, in general, rule 21.7B will be followed, so that such added entries will normally be limited to items containing two or three contributions or independent works by more than one author or to items containing more than three contributions or independent works by two or three authors. Sound recordings will be treated under a special policy, which will set the limit at 25 added entries whenever the item contains works by more than one composer.

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FEDLINK recommends that each library determine its own policy for the number of analytical added entries to be made; provided that the minimum number of such entries required by rule 21.7B is always included.

EXAMPLE 1: See Appendix A 14: This reprint contains three works, and does not have a collective title. Main entry is therefore determined by the first named work, "Indians of California : a collection of maps on tribal distribution / selected by Robert F. Heizer." Since the first work is a collection, it also falls under rule 21.7, and is entered under title, with added entry for Heizer. The item contains three works, so name-title added entries are made for the second and third works.

CATALOGING: See 1.1G.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION is not yet available. However, the Office of Descriptive Cataloging Policy has begun to formulate guidelines for the application of the rules in chapter 21. These guidelines must be regarded as tentative, and simply represent current thinking at LC on some specific problems. A recommendation for making added entries follows. When applying 21.17B and the work is entered under the heading for the artist, make an added entry under the heading for the person who wrote the text if his or her name appears anywhere in the item.

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The rules provide that main entry shall be determined by the manner in which the work is represented in the chief source of information. If the title page represents the work as a collection of the artist's works, main entry is under the heading for the artist. If the title page represents the book as a work about the artist, main entry is determined by rules 21.1A-C, and an added entry is made for the artist.

EXAMPLE: Appendix A 5: This exhibition catalog consists primarily of reproductions of the works of Eugene Berman, accompanied by brief descriptions. However, the title page represents the work as a catalog of an exhibition of Berman's works. Therefore, main entry is under title, with an added entry for Berman.

CATALOGING: See 21.1B1.

The basic intent underlying all of the rules in chapter 22 is given in the general rule (22.1): "Choose, as the basis of the heading for a person, the name by which he or she is commonly known." For authors whose names include surnames, the commonly used name and form of name is assumed to be that which is found in the chief sources of information of the person's works. For persons not primarily known as authors, and for persons entered under given name or under title of nobility, there is greater reliance on reference sources, including books and articles written about the person.

There are separate rules for selecting among the different names a person may have used, and for selecting among different forms of the same name, once the name has been chosen. Selection of the entry element (surname, given name, title of nobility, etc.) is also distinguished from the rules for determining the form of name to be used. Similarly, there are separate rules for additions to names. All additions are set off from the names, either by commas or parentheses.

Organization of Chapter 22:

- I. Choice of name
  - A. General rule (22.1)
  - B. Choice among different names (22.2)
  - C. Choice among different forms of the same name (22.3)
- II. Entry element
  - A. General rule (22.4)
  - B. Entry under surname (22.5)
  - C. Entry under title of nobility (22.6)
  - D. Entry under Romanian patronymic (22.7)
  - E. Entry under given name, etc. (22.8)
  - F. Entry of Roman names (22.9)
  - G. Entry under initials, letters, or numerals (22.10)
  - H. Entry under phrase (22.11)
- III. Additions to names
  - A. Special types of names
    - 1. Title of nobility and terms of honour and address, etc. (22.12)
    - 2. Saints (22.13)
    - 3. Spirits (22.14)
    - 4. Additions to names entered under surname (22.15)
    - 5. Additions to names consisting of or containing initials (22.16)
    - 6. Additions to names entered under given name, etc. (22.17)
  - B. Additions to distinguish identical names
    - 1. Dates (22.18)
    - 2. Distinguishing terms (22.19)
    - 3. Undifferentiated names (22.20)
- IV. Special rules for names in certain languages
  - A. General rule (22.21)
  - B. Names in the Arabic alphabet (22.22)
  - C. Burmese and Karen names (22.23)
  - D. Chinese names containing a non-Chinese given name (22.24)
  - E. Indic names (22.25)
  - F. Indonesian names (22.26)
  - G. Malay names (22.27)
  - H. Thai names (22.28)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION (CSB ; no. 11)

22.3A. The rule provides the following priorities to be applied when choosing from among several forms:

a) the form most commonly found;
b) the latest form;
c) the fullest form.

When applying 22.3A, consider the form found in 80% of the author's works (counting forms appearing in both main and added entries) to be the most commonly found form. (The form found in the chief source of a person's thesis is taken into account when choosing the form to be used in the heading.) Note that the second choice given in 22.3A, the latest form, must be ignored when the heading is for contempories, i.e., living people. When there is no commonly found form (as defined above), apply the third choice, the fullest form. (Note: Equating the predominant form or the commonly found form with the form found in 80% of the person's works applies only to 22.3A; no such formula has been assigned to "predominant form" or "commonly found form" in the other rules.)

Exception: 1) If an established heading is already indicated as being AACR 2 and subsequently received items show forms in the chief source that vary in fullness, change the established heading to the form found in 80% of the author's works if it differs from the form used in the heading. 2) If an established heading is already indicated as being AACR 2 compatible because it varies in fullness from the AACR 2 form, generally do not reconsider the heading.

Special Provisions for Headings Established before January 1981 for Persons Entered under Surname but Which Have No AACR 2 Coding

1. Famous people. This provision deals with headings for persons who, according to the cataloger's judgment, are famous. In case of doubt, consider a person famous. Consider the heading established before January 1981 a non-AACR 2 one if it includes a forename or forename initial that should not be present under AACR 2. ("Forename" includes any name element that is transcribed in the forename position, e.g., a maiden name, a patronymic.)

established heading: Smith, Harry Allen, 1907-1976
AACR 2 form: Smith, H. Allen (Harry Allen), 1907-1976

established heading: Mozart, Johann Chrysostom Wolfgang Amadeus, 1756-1791
AACR 2 form: Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus, 1756-1791

established heading: Anthony, Susan Brownell, 1820-1906
AACR 2 form: Anthony, Susan B. (Susan Brownell), 1820-1906

established heading: Durocher, Leo Ernest, 1906-
AACR 2 form: Durocher, Leo, 1906-

2. Any person whose heading is being or has been used in cataloging a U.S. imprint. If the only form found or the form found in 80% of the author's works includes a first forename initial and the heading established before January 1981 includes the first forename, consider such a heading a non-AACR 2 one. (U.S. imprint is defined as being an American place transcribed anywhere in the imprint area on a bibliographic record.)

established heading: Varda, Mireille Regine
AACR 2 form: Varda, M. Regine (Mireille Regine)

If the only form found or the form found in 80% of the author's works includes a full first forename, and the heading established before January 1981 includes only the first forename initial, consider such a heading a non-AACR 2 one.

established heading: Walga, G. Raymond
AACR 2 form: Walga, George Raymond

If the variation from AACR 2 is a matter of fullness affecting forenames other than the first forename, consider it AACR 2 compatible.

3. All others. For questions of fullness of forenames involving people other than those covered by paragraphs 1 and 2, treat the heading an AACR 2 one: a) if the heading reflects the only form found or the form found in 80% of the author's works; b) if the heading reflects the fullest form of name found in the author's works when no single form is found in 80% of the works. If the heading is either more or less full than the forms covered by a) or b), treat it as AACR 2 compatible.

established heading: Dromgoole, P. H.
AACR 2 form: Dromgoole, Philip H. (Philip Henry)
(Consider the established heading AACR 2 compatible)

established heading: Abrahamson, Max Williams
AACR 2 form: Abrahamson, Max W. (Max William)
(Consider the established heading AACR 2 compatible)

established heading: Capet, Marcel
AACR 2 form: Capet, Marcel F.
(Consider the established heading AACR 2 compatible)

established heading: Hyatt, J. B.
(no other information known)
AACR 2 form: Hyatt, J. B.
(Consider the established heading AACR 2)

Note that in this category there is no possibility of a "non-AACR 2" decision; every case will be either AACR 2 or AACR 2 compatible.

If, however, the question of fullness of name involves surnames used as the entry element, do not consider any heading established before January 1981 as AACR 2 compatible if it does not show the proper degree of fullness.

established heading: Alvar Lopez, Manuel
AACR 2 form: Alvar, Manuel
(Consider the established heading non-AACR 2)

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FEDLINK recommendation: Since the LC interpretation of this rule is so involved, and the guidelines for constructing AACR 2 compatible headings require knowledge of whether the name has been used as an access point for a U.S. imprint, as well as an opinion as to whether the person is famous, FEDLINK recommends the following procedure for cataloguing staff in federal agency libraries. First, search the name-authority file in OCLC. If either an AACR 2 form (coded c in subfield w) or an AACR 2 compatible form (coded d in subfield w) is found, use that form. If no name-authority record is found, or if a record is found, but it does not contain an AACR 2 or AACR 2 compatible form, construct the name according to AACR 2. Add complete names in parentheses if the person's name appears with those names represented by initials. If old LC cataloguing uses a more complete form of the name than is justified by AACR 2, make a reference from that form.

EXAMPLE 1: Appendix A 14: The compiler of the collection of maps entitled "Indians of California", which is the first work in this reprint, appears on the title page as Robert F. Heizer. His heading was established earlier by LC as Heizer, Robert Fleming, 1915- . The name-authority file contains an authority record which identifies the more complete form as AACR 2 compatible; i.e., it is coded d in subfield w. The correct AACR 2 form would be Heizer, Robert F. +q (Robert Fleming), +d 1915-

CATALOGING: See 1.1G.

SEE ALSO 22.16.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION (CSB ; no. 11): The Library of Congress will apply the option when the information is readily available, supplying the full form of the name even if the information is not needed to resolve a conflict.

new author: F. A. Flam
(His first name, Floyd, is known)
AACR 2 form: Flam, F. A. (Floyd A.)

new author: Sister M. Alicia, S.C.N.
("M." is known to stand for "Mary")
AACR 2 form: M. Alicia (Mary Alicia), Sister, S.C.N.

A special case arises when a heading established before January 1981 includes initials and is judged to be correct under AACR 2. When information cited after sources in the record includes the full forms of the names for which the initials stand, consider the heading to be an AACR 2 one, even though it does not include the full forms within parentheses at the end of the heading.

established heading: Eddison, C. D.
(Information within the authority record: "C. D." stands for "Carlton Daniel")

The AACR 2 form is "C. D.," not "Carlton Daniel." Even though for headings established after December 1980, the Library of Congress practice is to add full forms within parentheses whenever the information is known (as opposed to adding it only in cases of conflict), this will not be applied to headings established before January 1981. Thus the heading "Eddison, C. D." should be accepted as an AACR 2 one, even though the heading would be "Eddison, C. D. (Carlton Daniel)" if he were a new author.

established heading: Panthera, B.
(Information within the authority record: Beauregard Panthera)
AACR 2 form (if he were a new author): Panthera, B. (Beauregard)
(Consider the established heading AACR 2)

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EXAMPLE 1: Appendix A 14: The middle name of the compiler of this catalog, James F. Ballard, is represented on the title page by an initial. A record in the OCLC data base shows that the F. represents "Francis". The correct form of entry is therefore:

Ballard, James F. (James Francis)

CATALOGING: See: 1.4G.

SEE ALSO 22.3A.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

Geographic names are used as the entry elements in the headings for most governments, and as qualifiers added to the names of other corporate bodies. In addition, they may be used as subject headings. However, AACR 2 is concerned only with geographic names used in main or added entry headings. It does not include instructions for geographic names that can only be used as subjects (such as lakes, mountains, deserts, etc.). The Subject Cataloging Division of the Library of Congress has announced that it will follow AACR 2 for all geographic names that could be used as main or added entries, and will cease to use old forms that conflict with AACR 2. Geographic names that fall into the types not covered by AACR 2 will continue to be established as they have been in the past, and such names, if already established, will continue to be used in their present forms.

Under AACR 2, headings for geographic names are based on the forms used in English language reference sources. All qualifiers added to geographic names are enclosed in parentheses. The only qualifiers discussed in chapter 23 are the names of larger places, which may be added to the names of smaller places located in them. However, rule 24.6 authorizes the use of the type of jurisdiction as a qualifier, if the addition of the name of a larger place does not serve to differentiate two places with the same name. Note that types of jurisdiction are now only used to resolve conflicts; they are no longer used to show changes in the legal status of a jurisdiction (e.g. Massachusetts (Colony) is no longer used).

Chapter 23 is quite short, containing only 5 basic rules:

23.1 Introductory
23.2 General
23.3 Changes of name
23.4 Additions to place names
23.5 Place names including a term indicating a type of jurisdiction

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION:

Apply the first option in rule 23.4B to the names of cities, towns, etc. Apply it also to the names of all larger places below the national level except to:

(1) the names of the states, provinces, and territories of Australia, Canada, and the United States.

(2) the names of counties, regions, and islands areas in the British Isles (other than the counties of Northern Ireland);

(3) the names of the constituent states of Malaysia, the Soviet Union, and Yugoslavia; and

(4) the names of islands that are jurisdictions.

Bangkok (Thailand)
Masindi (Uganda)
Port Said (Egypt)
Quito (Ecuador)
Tokyo (Japan)
Trondheim (Norway)
Seine-et-Oise (France)
Uttar Pradesh (India)
Tyrone (Northern Ireland)

but

Humberside
Kelantan
Kirgiz S.S.R.
New South Wales
Pennsylvania
Reunion
Saskatchewan
Slovenia
Strathclyde

Apply the second option in rule 23.4B if the name of a larger place being added to a particular place name is in one of the categories specified in that option.

Bucks County (Pa.)
Hull (Humberside)
Entre-Deux (Reunion)
Frunze (Kirgiz S.S.R.)
Kota Bahru (Kelantan)
Ljubljana (Slovenia)
Lanark (Strathclyde)
Philadelphia (Pa.)
Regina (Sask.)
Sydney (N.S.W.)

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EXAMPLE 1: Appendix A 10: The main entry for this collection of laws of the state of Washington is the heading for the state. Although LC will apply the option, and add the name of a larger place to names of places below the national level, it will not add the larger place name to the names of the states, provinces and territories of Australia, Canada, and the United States. The heading for Washington therefore does not receive the qualifier (U.S.).

CATALOGING: See 24.6.

The basic principle governing the formulation of headings for corporate bodies is the same as the principle underlying the rules for headings for persons. To the extent that it is possible, a heading for a corporate body is determined by the form used in formal statements on the chief sources of information in items issued by the body. The chief exception to this principle is made for ancient and international bodies and religious orders, for which a well established English name is used.

The organization of chapter 24 is rather complex. It deals first with corporate names, next with additions to and omissions from such names, and finally with subdivisions of corporate bodies and of governments. Within each category, general rules are followed by rules for special types of bodies. This organization is shown in more detail in the following outline:

- I. Names
  - A. Basic rule (including changes of name) (24.1)
  - B. Variant names
    - 1. General rules (24.2)
    - 2. Special rules (24.3)
- II. Additions, omissions, and modifications
  - A. General
    - 1. Additions (24.4)
    - 2. Omissions (24.5)
  - B. Special
    - 1. Governments (24.6)
    - 2. Conferences, congresses, meetings, etc. (24.7)
    - 3. Exhibitions, fairs, festivals, etc. (24.8)
    - 4. Chapters, branches, etc. (24.9)
    - 5. Local churches, etc. (24.10)
    - 6. Radio and television stations (24.11)
- III. Subordinate and related bodies
  - A. Subordinate bodies generally
    - 1. General rule (24.12)
    - 2. Subordinate and related bodies entered subordinately (24.13)
    - 3. Direct or indirect subheading (24.14)
  - B. Special types of bodies
    - 1. Joint committees, commissions, etc. (24.15)
    - 2. Subheadings for state and local elements of American political parties (24.16)
    - 3. Government bodies and officials
      - a. Government subdivision generally
        - (1) General rule (24.17)
        - (2) Government agencies entered subordinately (24.18)
        - (3) Direct or indirect subheading (24.19)
      - b. Special types of government subheadings
        - (1) Government officials (24.20)
        - (2) Legislative bodies (24.21)
        - (3) Constitutional conventions (24.22)
        - (4) Courts (24.23)
        - (5) Armed forces (24.24)
        - (6) Embassies, consulates, etc. (24.25)
        - (7) Delegations to international and intergovernmental bodies (24.26)
    - 4. Religious bodies and officials (24.27)

APPLICATION OF 24.1 FORM OF HEADING FOR CORPORATE BODIES -- BASIC RULE 24.1

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION:

24.1 Continue the present policy of adding a comma to a series of words appearing in an English-language name except before an ampersand.

If the form of name selected as the heading includes quotation marks around an element or elements of the name, retain them (cf. example in rule 24.7B4). Use American-style double quotation marks in the heading.

If the form of name selected as the heading consists of or contains initials, regularize the spacing and put one space after an initial that is followed by a word or other element that is not an initial and no space after an initial that is followed by another initial.

Form in source: F&H Denby
Form in heading: F & H Denby

Form in source: U. S. D. A. Symposium...
Form in heading: U.S.D.A. Symposium...

If the form of name selected as the heading includes a place name at the end, and the place is enclosed within parentheses or is preceded by a comma-space, retain in the heading the punctuation as found.

Headings already established or to be established before Jan. 2, 1981.

If the body's name appears in the heading without quotation marks although the body's predominant usage shows quotation marks around one or more elements, consider the heading AACR 2 compatible (i.e. +w dn).
Established heading: Istituto tecnico C. Gemmellaro di Catania
Body's usage: Istituto tecnico "C. Gemmellaro" di Catania
LC will continue to use the form in the established heading.

When an established heading does not punctuate words in a series according to current practice, still consider the heading to be AACR 2.

***

EXAMPLE 1: Appendix A 5: A catalog of an exhibition prepared by The Institute of Modern Art, Boston. The Institute's name as given in the publication includes the place name, preceded by a comma. The form of the heading retains the punctuation as found. The correct form is therefore Institute of Modern Art, Boston not Institute of Modern Art (Boston).

CATALOGING: See 21.1B1.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION (CSB ; no. 11) for variant forms that include an initialism (24.2D) requires the cataloger to determine "if there is a reference or a heading for another body already under the same initials. If there is, this means the initials do not "differentiate" and thus the full form must be adopted as the AACR 2 form."

If in a body's publications its full form of name and its initials appear together formally, choose the full form for use in the heading. (Change the heading if later evidence shows a clear pattern of predominant usage that differs from the heading chosen).

When a corporate name must be established for an item not issued by the corporate body, treat the item being cataloged as a reference source. If the item provides both the body's full form of name and its initials, choose the full form for use in the heading (even if the initials appear prominently and the full form does not).

***

The rules provide the following criteria for selecting among variant forms of a corporate name. The criteria are listed in priority order.

1. "Use the name as it appears in the chief sources of information as opposed to forms found elsewhere in the items."
2. For selecting among variant spellings, "use the form resulting from an official change in orthography."
3. If the variant spellings do not result from an official change in orthography, "use the predominant spelling."
4. If the predominant spelling cannot be determined, "use the spelling found in the first item catalogued."
5. For selecting among variant forms in the chief source of information, use the form that is presented formally.
6. "If no form is presented formally, or if all forms are presented formally, use the predominant form."
7. "If there is no predominant form, use a brief form (including an initialism or an acronym) that would differentiate between the body and others with the same or similar brief names."
8. If there is no differentiating brief form, use the form found in reference sources.
9. If the body is not found in reference sources, or if the reference sources do not agree, use the official form.

EXAMPLE 1: Appendix A 16: Formal statements in the chief source of information show two forms of the name: YMCA and Young Men's Christian Associations. Other items issued by the body show a third variant: Y.M.C.A. It is not certain which form predominates, but the initialism is not used for any other corporate body. The initialism occurs both with and without periods; the form without periods is used, as per 24.1. The correct form is therefore: YMCA.

CATALOGING: See: 12.1F.

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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION (CSB ; no. 11):

When two or more bodies have the same name, 24.4C requires the addition of a qualifier to each name. Do not, however, apply 24.4C to a heading for a conflicting nongovernment body covered by 24.13, type 3 nor to a conflicting government body covered by 24.18, type 2 or type 3 when the body lacks the name of the government (or an understandable surrogate) in its own name.

Arlington Development Center (Tex.)
(Independent nongovernment body)
Arlington Development Center (Calif.)
(Government body belonging to Arlington)
Infodata, Inc. Arlington Development Center
(Subordinate nongovernment body)
South Dakota. Arlington Development Center
(Government body belonging to South Dakota)

Note that 24.4C specifies that a qualifier is added to each name when two or more bodies have the same or similar names.

For nonconflicting names, 24.4C provides for various additions to corporate names as qualifiers. This rule emphasizes place names as the appropriate qualifier. Certainly other categories of qualifiers are possible (cf. 24.4B, 24.4C8). Considering solely the issue of qualifying by place name, one notes that even after having made the decision to apply 24.4C2-24.4C5, a decision remains as to which place name should serve as the qualifier. In sum, the direction contained in the rule is to use a local place name unless the body has a non-local character, in which case the direction is to use the name of the country for bodies national in character, the name of the province for bodies provincial in character, etc. This leaves it very much up to the cataloger to decide which place name to use, depending on an assessment of the body's character (or activities), based on the cataloger's experience and whatever knowledge or hints are available for the case in hand. There are no rules or rule interpretations for this assessment.

Once the cataloger has assessed the body's character, etc., then there are at least three situations in which we are willing to advise the cataloger:

1. The cataloger knows precisely the range of activities of the body, but the extent of these activities corresponds to no jurisdiction, district, etc. For example, the body covers 4 counties of one of the U.S. states. Then qualify by the name of jurisdiction just above those involved, e.g., the state if counties are involved, the nation if states are involved, etc.

2. The cataloger has only certain clues as to the body's character, etc. One obvious clue is the presence of words such as "national," "state," "provincial," etc. Generally choose the qualifier that matches these words, if you really are in doubt about the body's character. (If you know that a body called "national" is actually local, this paragraph does not apply). In other cases, if the clues indicate that the body is either one or the other of two possibilities, e.g., it must be either municipal or county-wide, generally use the broader of the two possible qualifiers, e.g., the county instead of the city.

a. Nongovernment bodies. If a nongovernmental body is entered under its own name, add a geographical qualifier in all cases unless one or more of the following apply:

1) In effect, the qualifier is already present in the name

2) The body is a business firm

3) The body is an international one

4) The name of the body is a very distinctive one (usually, but not always, meaning that the name includes a proper noun or adjective that gives the whole name a very individual character).

b. Government bodies. If a government body is entered under its own name, add the name of the government as a qualifier unless the government's name (or an understandable surrogate) is already present in the names.

Whenever the heading for a place name is qualified by the name of a larger place, retain the qualification when the heading for the smaller place is itself used as a qualifier. For the form of this qualifier and its punctuation see the following example:

Name of body needing qualifier: Conference on Astrophysics
Heading for qualifier: Chicago (Ill.)
AACR 2 heading: Conference on Astrophysics (1978 : Chicago, Ill.)

3. The cataloger has no knowledge or clues as to the body's character, and therefore the assesement mentioned at the outset results in "I do not know and cannot guess." In this situation, qualify by the name of the country. Use this solution as a genuine last resort, however, not as a substitute for the assessment required.

The remainder of this statement is mainly for the question of when, in cases other than conflict, a qualifier should be added.

If there is any doubt whatsoever as to whether a body is a business firm, consider that it is not so.

If, however, the name comes to conflict, use your own judgment of the case in hand: founding dates, some geographical qualifier, or something else that may occur to you as appropriate.

Note that proper nouns or adjectives merely indicating a field of study, interest, activity, etc., cannot usually be considered as individualizing the whole name, e.g., "Latin American" in "Center for Latin American Studies."

Other than an institution (see below). Note that the qualifier is required even if the name includes a proper noun or adjective (other than the name of the surrogate of the name of the government).

If, however, the body is an institution (school, library, laboratory, hospital, archive, museum, prison, etc.) do not qualify its name at all when it is a very distinctive one (cf. point 4 above under "Nongovernment bodies"). If one of these names comes to conflict, however, apply 24.18, type 3. (If the nonconflicting name is not distinctive, add the name of the government).

heading for qualifier: Chicago (Ill.)

heading: Conference on Astrophysics (1978 : Chicago, Ill.)

For the insertion of the comma between "Chicago" and "Ill.," see rule 23.4A. Note that other qualificiations, e.g., "(Province)," "(East)," "(West)," "(North)," "(South)," "(Republic)," are not retained (cf. the second paragraph of rule 24.4C1).

If two bodies have the same name, and one is located in East Germany and the other is in West Germany, or one is located in North Korea and the other is in South Korea, and the country qualifier is appropriate to each body, use as qualifiers:

[name] (Germany : East)	[name] (Korea : North)
[name] (Germany : West)	[name] (Korea : South)

If two bodies have the same name, and one is located in East Berlin and the other is in West Berlin, and the local place qualifier is appropriate to both bodies, use as qualifiers:

[name] (Berlin, Germany : East)

[name] (Berlin, Germany : West)

Note: If a heading established before January 1981 conflicts with another heading but lacks a qualifier, consider it non-AACR 2.

When a non-conflicting established heading before January 1981 does not include a geographical qualifier but should according to current thinking, still consider the heading AACR 2.

established heading: Bicentennial Committee
on Historic Houses
AACR 2 form: Bicentennial Committee on Historic
Houses (Morris, Conn.)
(Consider the established heading AACR 2)

24.4C8. When adding the name of an institution to a corporate name, give the name of the institution in the form and language on which the heading for the institution is based (not necessarily the catalog-entry form for the institution). Nevertheless, if the combination of corporate name plus qualifier actually conflicts in the data base being searched against, then give the qualifier in catalog-entry form.

Newman Club (Southern State College)
(not: Newman Club (Southern State College (Springfield, S.D.))

Newman Club (St. Joseph's College (Brooklyn, N.Y.)
Newman Club (St. Joseph's College (Philadelphia, Pa.))

24.4C9. Always use dates as qualifiers to headings for expeditions, even if there is no current conflict. For the form of the qualifier, see rule 24.4C9. Follow 24.7 when the date appears in the name of the expedition.

***

EXAMPLE 1: Appendix A 5: A catalog of an exhibition prepared by The Institute of Modern Art, Boston. The Institute's name as given in the publication includes the place name "Boston." Therefore, no geographic qualifier should be added to the heading. The correct form is: Institute of Modern Art, Boston.

CATALOGING: See 21.1B1

EXAMPLE 2: Appendix A 3: Report of the Hoover Commission. The Commission is a government body entered under its own name, not as a subdivision of the government. It does not include the government's name or surrogate in its name. The name of the government must therefore be added as a qualifier. The correct form for the heading is: Hoover Commission (U.S.)

CATALOGING: See 21.1B2, Category c.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION (CSB ; no. 11)

If the adjectival term or terms indicating incorporation or state ownership of a commercial enterprise appears initially or medially in the name, it is ipso facto an integral part of the name. If the term appears at the end of the name, treat it as part of the name only if the term is necessary to show that the name refers to a corporate body.

If a heading already established or to be established before Jan. 2, 1981 contains a term of incorporation ("inc.," "ltd.," etc.), consider it to be AACR 2 compatible in all cases, whether or not the term would be retained under AACR 2. Such headings are regarded as AACR 2 compatible rather than true AACR 2 forms because, even when such terms are still required, they should be capitalized according to AACR 2.

Established heading: Press Association, ltd.
AACR 2 form: Press Association

Established heading: Art Nouveau, inc.
AACR 2 form: Art Nouveau, Inc.

If a heading does not include such a term, consider it AACR 2 compatible even if according to AACR 2 the term is necessary.

Established heading: Daumier Prints
AACR 2 form: Daumier Prints Inc.

***

FEDLINK recommendation: AACR 2 requires omission of terms indicating incorporation or state ownership of a corporate body, unless they are an integral part of the name or are needed to make it clear that the name is that of a corporate body. LC "compatible" headings will not always be in agreement with this rule. FEDLINK recommends that all corporate names be searched in the OCLC bibliographic data base and in the on-line authority file. Use the form identified by LC as either AACR 2 or AACR 2 compatible. If this cannot be determined, establish the heading according to the provisions of rule 24.5C. If, later, it is discovered that LC is using a compatible heading that differs from this form, interfile the variant forms as a single heading. The only differences will be (1) the term of incorporation both capitalized and lower case in headings for the same body, or (2) the headings for the same body will sometimes include and sometimes omit the term of incorporation. In many cases, the form already established will also be the AACR 2 form.

EXAMPLE 1: Appendix A 9: The author statement on the cover title of this report prepared for the National Science Foundation identifies the performing body as Diebold Group, Incorporated. The body was established by LC prior to Jan. 2, 1981 as Diebold Group. The term of incorporation should be omitted, according to rule 24.5C. The heading as established is therefore also the AACR 2 heading.

CATALOGING: See 1.1F; 11.0B.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION:

24.6. When a succession of jurisdictions would be entered under the same name, use one heading for all, no matter what differences there are between the jurisdictions, unless the later entity requires a qualifier and this qualifier is inappropriate to the older entity:

North Carolina
  not North Carolina (Colony)
    North Carolina (State)

Hawaii
  not Hawaii (Kingdom)
    Hawaii (Republic)
    Hawaii (State)

Texas
  not Texas (Republic)
    Texas (State)

India
  not India (Dominion)
    India (Republic)

but Brabant (Belgium)
Brabant (Duchy)
  not Brabant (Belgium)

Naples (Italy)
Naples (Kingdom)
  not Naples (Italy)

Do not qualify the name of a sovereign nation when it conflicts with the name of another place that is not a sovereign nation.

Italy (Tex.)
Italy

When the name of a state, province, or territory in Australia, Canada, or the United States; of a British county, region, or islands area; of a constituent state of Malaysia, the U.S.S.R., or Yugoslavia; or of an island conflicts with the name of a place within the same larger jurisdiction, add the type of government as a qualifier to the larger geographical entity.

Malacca (Malacca)
Malacca (State)
  not Malacca

Quebec (Quebec)
Quebec (Province)
  not Quebec

New York (N.Y.)
New York (State)
  not New York

Durham (Durham)
Durham (County)
  not Durham

When the name of a state, province, or territory in Australia, Canada, or the United States; of a British county, region, or islands area; of a constituent state of Malaysia, the U.S.S.R., or Yugoslavia; or of an island conflicts with the name of a place in another jurisdiction, qualify the latter only.

Alberta (Va.)
Alberta
  not Alberta (Province)

Victoria (Tex.)
Victoria
  not Victoria (State)

Corsica (S.D.)
Corsica
  not Corsica (Dept.)

Dorset (Vt.)
Dorset
  not Dorset (County)

Virginia (Minn.)
Virginia
not Virginia (State

Exception: Use "Washington (State)" as the heading for the State of Washington.

***

EXAMPLE 1: Appendix A 10: The state of Washington is the main entry for this collection of laws. Under the exception given above, the heading is: Washington (State).

CATALOGING:

Washington (State).
Laws relating to cities and towns of the second, third and fourth class / [compiled by] State Auditor [and] Division of Municipal Corporations. -- Olympia : State Print. Plant, 1945.
726 p. ; 23 cm.

I. Washington (State). Office of State Auditor. II. Washington (State). Division of Municipal Corporations. III. Title.

CATALOGING CODED FOR INPUT:

110 10 Washington (State).

245 10 Laws relating to cities and towns of the second, third and fourth class / +c [compiled by] State Auditor [and] Division of Municipal Corporations.

260 0 Olympia : +b State Print. Plant, +c 1945.

300 726 p. ; +c 23 cm.

710 10 Washington (State). +b Office of State Auditor.

710 10 Washington (State). +b Division of Municipal Corporations.

REFERENCES:

First added entry:
x Washington (State). Auditor's Office
x Washington (State). State Auditor

SEE ALSO: 21.1B2, Category b (Corporate Main Entry for Legal Material)
23.4B (Additions to Place Names)
24.20E (Corporate Heading for Government Officials)
25.15 (Uniform Titles for Laws)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION (CSB ; no. 11):

Continue the present policy of not adding number, place, or date to the heading in the authority record when the meeting is an on-going one.

If the item being cataloged contains the proceedings, etc., of two meetings of the same conference, and main entry under the heading for the conference is appropriate (cf. 21.1B2), enter the item under the heading for the first conference and make an added entry under the heading for the second even if the meetings are consecutively numbered.

If the name of an on-going conference conflicts with the name of another entity, add to the name an appropriate qualifier.

authority record: Governor's Conference on Education (Kan.)
bibliographic record: Governor's Conference on Education (Kan.)
(1st : 1954: Topeka)

authority record: International Symposium on Quality Control (1974-)
bibliographic record: International Symposium on Quality Control (1974-)
(1st : 1974 : Geneva, Switzerland)

When establishing the heading for a named conference, add as the qualifier the local place or institution, etc., that appears with the conference name on the title page, cover, etc., that is the source of the conference name (cf. 21.1B2d) as opposed to other locations within the item where the conference name is repeated. If an institution's name appears in the source used, transcribe the institution's name as the qualifier, or if a local place name appears, transcribe that. If both such names appear, prefer to use the name of the institution, generally without the name of the local place unless the name of the institution is a very "weak" one (use judgment in this respect and do not be concerned about a high degree of consistency).

***

The rules provide that all qualifiers added to the names of conferences be enclosed in parentheses, that the elements within parentheses be separated from one another by space-colon-space, and that the sequence of elements be (number : date : place)

EXAMPLE: Appendix A 8: The title page specifies the number, date, and place of the Meeting on Cardiovascular Epidemiology and Biostatistics Training Programs. The heading is therefore:

Meeting on Cardiovascular Epidemiology and Biostatistics
Training Programs (4th : 1979 : New Orleans, La.)

However, since this is one of a series of on-going meetings, the Library of Congress authority record, given below as found in the OCLC authority file, omits all qualifiers.

24.7B

```
Rec. stat: N Entrd: 800630 Used: 800630
Type: z Bib lvl: x Govt Agn: Lang:   Source:
Site:  003  InLC: b Enc lvl: n Head Ref: a Head: cc
Head status: a Name: a Mod rec:  Auth Status: a

   1 010      N 80039392
   2 111  20   Meeting on Cardiovascular Epidemiology and Biostatistics Training
Programs.  ‡w n001800611aacann----nnnn
   3 411  20   Cardiovascular Epidemiology and Biostatistics Training Programs,
Meeting on ‡w n003800611aananann----nnnd
   4 670       Its 4th, New Orleans, La., 1979.  Proceedings of the Fourth ...
1980:   ‡b  t.p.(Fourth Meeting on Cardiovascular Epidemiology and Biostatistics
Training Programs; 3/18/79, New Orleans, La.)  ‡w  n002800611aananann----nnnn
```

CATALOGING: See: 21.1B2, Category d.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION (CSB ; no. 11)

Consider a meeting to be a subordinate body of the corporate body that held the meeting only if the meeting meets these two conditions:

1) the name consists of no more than a generic term, or of a generic term plus one or more of the following elements: the venue of the meeting; number, date, or other sequencing element; the name of the holding body;

2) there is explicit evidence, i.e., a statement giving explicit information about the relation between the holding body and the meeting, not simply an "of the" or similar link between the two; or, the meeting seems clearly to be the legislative, governing, etc., organ of the body; or, the meeting is the meeting of the body (typical are those held annually, etc.)

***

EXAMPLE 1: Appendix A 17: Under AACR 2, the Annual Conference is a legitimate subdivision of the American Library Association. If tested against the types of 24.13, it would fall into Type 3 ("a name ... used by another higher body for one of its subordinate or related bodies"), and should therefore be entered as subordinate to the Association.

CATALOGING: See: 12.3.

APPLICATION OF 24.18, Type 1 SUBORDINATE ENTRY FOR GOVERNMENT AGENCIES WITH NAMES THAT IMPLY THAT THEY ARE PARTS OF LARGER BODIES

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION: The words "administrative office" and "secretariat" should be considered as implying that the body is part of another.

***

The rules provide that an agency whose name includes a term that implies that the body is part of another should be entered as a subheading of the larger body.

EXAMPLE 1: Appendix A 11: The Massachusetts Department of Public Works includes the word "Department" in its name, a word that implies that the agency is a part of a larger body. It is therefore entered as subordinate to the government.

CATALOGING: See: 1.4D.

APPLICATIONS OF 24.18, Type 2 SUBORDINATE OR DIRECT ENTRY FOR GOVERNMENT AGENCIES WITH NAMES IMPLYING ADMINISTRATIVE SUBORDINATION

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION:

24.18, type 2. Test a name against this type only if it contains "a word that normally implies administrative subordination." Whether or not a word has such an implication depends on whether it is used commonly in a particular jurisdication as part of the names of government subdivisions. Use judgment; if in doubt, consider that the word in question does not have such an implication. For names of government bodies within the U.S., we shall attempt a higher degree of uniformity by making a list of words used within the U.S. that normally imply administrative subordination. In addition to "committee" and "commission" (cf. the rule), here are some other words with which to begin the list:

administration
advisory ... (e.g., advisory panel)
agency
authority
board
bureau
office
service
task force

Conversely, here are some commonly used words which have been rejected as falling into type 2:

council
project
program

If the name passes the test described above, then evaluate it in terms of the second criterion in type 2: "providing the name of the government is required for the identification of the agency." Apply this criterion in the following way: If either the name of the government is stated explicity or implied in the wording of the name, or the name contains some other element guaranteeing uniqueness absolutely (usually a proper noun or adjective), enter it independently; in all other cases, enter the name subordinately. Apply this interpretation to the names of agencies at any level of government. (If variant forms in the body's usage create doubt about whether or not the name includes the name of the government (as defined above), do not consider the name of the government as part of the name of the body.)

If according to type 2 and this interpretation the body is entered under its own name, add the name of the government as a qualifier unless this name or an understandable surrogate is already present in the body's name.

This interpretation cannot apply to headings for bodies that have the same name. For these, the rule requires entry under the heading for the government provided the body lacks the name of the government (or an understandable surrogate) in its own name. If the name of the conflicting body contains the name of the government (or an understandable surrogate), enter the body independently and add as a qualifier the appropriate geographical entity of which the body is a part (cf. 24.4C).

***

EXAMPLE 1: Appendix A 4: This collection of regulations is issued by the Food and Drug Administration. The agency's name includes the word "administration," which implies administrative subordination. There is no term in the agency's name that guarantees uniqueness absolutely. The correct form therefore is: United States. Food and Drug Administration not Food and Drug Administration (U.S.).

CATALOGING: See: 21.1B2, Category b.

EXAMPLE 2: Chief source of information:
State Goals and Policy Board
State of North Carolina
The name includes the word "board" which implies administrative subordination. There is no term in the agency's name that guarantees uniqueness absolutely. The correct form therefore is: North Carolina. State Goals and Policy Board.

EXAMPLE 3: Chief source of information:
American Battle Monuments Commission
The word "commission" implies administrative subordination, but the word "American" implies the name of the government to which the agency is subordinate. The correct form therefore is: American Battle Monuments Commission.

EXAMPLE 4: Appendix A 3: The name of the agency issuing this report -- the Hoover Commission -- includes the word "commission," which implies administrative subordination, but it also contains a proper noun, which guarantees that the name is unique. It will therefore not be entered as subordinate to the government, nor a recognizable surrogate for the government's name, so a qualifier must be added to the name. The correct form therefore is: Hoover Commission (U.S.).

CATALOGING: See: 21.1B2, Category c.

See also cataloging at 2.5B, 12.0B

APPLICATION OF 24.18, Type 3 SUBORDINATE OR DIRECT ENTRY FOR GOVERNMENT AGENCIES WITH NAMES THAT HAVE BEEN OR ARE LIKELY TO BE USED BY OTHER AGENCIES

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION:

24.18, type 3. This interpretation cannot apply to headings for bodies that have the same name. For these, the rule requires entry under the heading for the government provided the body lacks the name of the government (or an understandable surrogate) in its own name. If the name of the conflicting body contains the name of the government (or an understandable surrogate), enter the body independently and add as a qualifier the appropriate geographical entity of which the body is a part (cf. 24.4C).

For an understanding of the "or is likely to be" aspect of type 3, apply the following interpretation:

If the body is at the national level of government, enter the name under the heading for the government in the following case only: the name indicates no more than a type of body. For example, enter subordinately

Research Center
Library
Technical Laboratory

but enter independently

Population Research Center (U.S.)
Nuclear Energy Library (U.S.)
Technical Laboratory of Oceanographic Research (U.S.)
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (U.S.)
Corporation for Public Broadcasting (U.S.)
Hawaiian Waterbirds Recovery Team (U.S.)
Eastern Timber Wolf Recovery Team (U.S.)

If the body is below the national level, enter it subordinately unless: either the name of the government is stated explicity or implied in the wording of the name, or the name contains some other element guaranteeing uniqueness absolutely (usually a proper noun or adjective). (If variant forms in the body's usage create doubt about whether or not the name includes the name of the government (as defined above), do not consider the name of the government as part of the name of the body.)

If according to type 3 and this interpretation the body is entered under its own name, add the name of the government as a qualifier unless this name or an understandable surrogate is already present in the body's name (cf. 24.4C).

***

EXAMPLE 1: Chief source of information:

Bureau of the Census
Center for Demographic Studies

The Center is an agency at the national level of government, and its name indicates more than a type of body. The name does not include the name of the government, nor and understandable surrogate, so the name of the government must be added as a qualifier. The correct heading is therefore: Center for Demographic Studies (U.S.).

EXAMPLE 2 (a New Jersey state document): Chief source of information:

Adult Diagnostic and Treatment Center

The name has not been used by another agency, and the name indicates more than a type of body. However, the body is below the national level of government. The correct heading is therefore: New Jersey. Adult Diagnostic and Treatment Center.

EXAMPLE 3: two books, one prepared by the National Portrait Gallery of the Smithsonian Institution, the other by the National Portrait Gallery of Great Britain.

Chief source of information, first book:

National Portrait Gallery
Smithsonian Institution

Chief source of information, second book:

National Portrait Gallery

Since "National Portrait Gallery" is the name of two different subordinate bodies, each must be entered subordinately. The correct headings are:

Smithsonian Institution. National Portrait Gallery.
Great Britain. National Portrait Gallery.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION:

24.19. The rules emphasize omission of hierarchy but qualify this emphasis as follows:

> [Omit hierarchy] unless the name of the subordinate or related body has been, or is likely to be, used by another body entered under the same higher or related body
> (rule 24.14 for bodies entered under a higher body other than a jurisdiction)
>
> [Omit hierarchy] unless the name of the agency has been, or is likely to be, used by another agency entered under the same government
> (rule 24.19 for bodies entered under a jurisdiction)

The words "or is likely to be" will carry a varying import to different catalogers. The statement below indicates the particular import of the words that the Library of Congress catalogers should heed.

Two types of names do not need explanation, i.e., in these cases all catalogers reading only the rule and no gloss would reach the same conclusions.

These types of names are the following.

1. Names of subordinate bodies performing functions common to many higher bodies,* when the name of the subordinate body (exclusive of any names of higher bodies included in its name) is as common sounding as its function:

Personnel Office
Archives of the Ministry for Rural Development
Research and Development Section
Planning Dept.
Procurement and Supply Division

Headings for such subordinate bodies as these obviously could not omit hierarchy.

2. Names of subordinate bodies performing one or more of the major functions that are unique to the particular higher body (within the same corporate structure):

Bureau of Libraries, Museums, and Archaeological Services
(Under the Dept. of Conservation and Cultural Affairs which should be omitted from the heading)

---

*This evaluation of the body's functions indicated in two "obvious" categories is based on the names of the bodies involved, not on any special searching.

Division of Industry and Engineering
Division of Transport

(*Both under the Ministry of Transport, Industry, and Engineering, which should be omitted from the heading*)

but not Library

(*Also under the same ministry, but belongs in category A, and the ministry must be included in the heading*)

Division of Fisheries
Division of Forestry
Geological Survey

(*All three under the Dept. of Conservation, which should be omitted from the heading*)

but not Division of Education and Publicity

(*Also under the same department but belongs in Category A; and the department must be included in the heading*)

Names of such subordinate bodies as these obviously could omit hierarchy.

If the name of the body being established does not fit either of the above obvious categories, consider whether or not the name would be appropriate for another subordinate body within the same corporate structure. Common sense will be the best guide, but in some doubtful cases it may be relatively easy to make the decision if an important idea expressed in a word or phrase present in the higher body's name is missing from the name of the body in question.

United States. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development. Office of Environmental Factors and Public Utilities.

Internal Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. Commission on Education. North-West Europe Committee.

United States. Office of Education. Office of Librarians and Learning Resources.

Avoid a very literal approach to this question, however. The name of the body being established may adequately imply the ideas expressed in the higher body's name without actually repeating the words of that name.

Pennsylvania. Bureau of Financial Management.
(*Omitted*: Office of Administration)

United States. Division of Nuclear Power Development.
(*Omitted*: Dept. of Energy)

If still in doubt, retain the higher body in the heading.

United States. Dept. of Agriculture. Economic
Research Service. National Economic Analysis Division.

United States. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare.
Advisory Council on Vocational Education.

Note: If a Far Eastern heading established before January 1981 shows hierarchy in excess of what the AACR 2 would permit, consider the heading AACR 2 compatible nonetheless. (For established headings in other languages that contain more hierarchy (or less hierarchy) than AACR 2 allows, consider the heading non-AACR 2.)

***

EXAMPLE 1: Appendix A 2: The Epidemiology research projects directory is prepared and issued by the Epidemiology Work Group of the Interagency Regulatory Liaison Group, and an added entry must be traced for the Work Group. The name is not a generic designation of a function common to many subordinate bodies, nor does the name suggest one or more of the major functions unique to the particular higher body to which it is subordinate. Its name does seem to omit "an important idea expressed in a word or phrase present in the higher body's name," i.e. the regulatory aspect of the body. The higher body's name is therefore retained in the heading, giving: United States. Interagency Regulatory Liaison Group. Epidemiology Work Group.

CATALOGING: See 12.1E.

EXAMPLE 2: Appendix A 4: The regulations were those of the Food and Drug Administration, which at the time of publication was subordinate to the Federal Security Agency. The name is not a generic designation of a function common to many subordinate bodies, nor does the name suggest one or more or the major functions unique to the higher body to which it is subordinate. However, its name would not be appropriate for another agency of the United States. The name of the higher body is therefore omitted, and the heading is: United States. Food and Drug Administration.

CATALOGING: See 21.1B2, Category b.

EXAMPLE 3: Appendix A 6: The map of Hennepin County was prepared by the county's Highway Division, which is subordinate to the Department of Public Works. The Division performs one of the major functions unique to the Department of Public Works of Hennepin County, so the name of the Deptartment can obviously be omitted.

CATALOGING: See 3.1B3.

See also cataloging at 1.4D, 2.5B.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION: If the chief source gives only the name of the official, nevertheless use the name of the ministry or agency that the official represents in the heading. If necessary, determine the latter from references sources.

**

The rules provide that the subheading for an official consist of the name of the ministry or agency that the official represents, unless the official represents an agency that is identified only by the title of the official. In the latter case, the subheading consists of the official's title.

EXAMPLE 1: Appendix A 10: This collection of laws of the state of Washington was compiled by the State Auditor, working with the Division of Municipal Corporations. From the preface, it does not appear that the State Auditor represents the Division. The Handbook of the Washington Research Council shows that the State Auditor is one of the elected officials of the State of Washington, and does not list a name for the agency(s) he represents. However, The National Directory of State Agencies, 1978-1979, lists the Auditor's agency as Office of State Auditor. The correct heading is therefore: Washington (State). Office of State Auditor.

CATALOGING: See 24.6.

There are two special features about uniform title that must be kept in mind when applying the rules in chapter 25. First, the use of uniform titles is optional, and the extent to which they are used will vary from one library to another. Libr. of Congr. has announced that it will display in its catalog records all uniform titles provided for in chapter 25. Second, the rules in this chapter are concerned only with the form of uniform titles. For the most part, it is irrelevant whether these titles are themselves headings, or are used in conjunction with other headings. However, the appearance of uniform titles will vary considerably, depending on how they are used.

The rules in this chapter depend much less upon information in chief sources of information than do the rules in the preceding chapters. This is not surprising; if the title page title was sufficient, there would be no need for a uniform title.

The chapter is organized as follows:

- I. General rules
  - A. Introductory
    - 1. Use of uniform titles (25.1)
    - 2. Basic rule (25.2)
  - B. Individual titles
    - 1. Works created after 1500 (25.3)
    - 2. Works created before 1501 (25.4)
    - 3. Additions to uniform title (25.5)
    - 4. Parts of a work (25.6)
    - 5. Two works issued together (25.7)
  - C. Collective titles
    - 1. Complete works (25.8)
    - 2. Selections (25.9)
    - 3. Works in a single form (25.10)
    - 4. Translations, etc. (25.11)
    - 5. Stories with many versions and cycles (25.12)
- II. Rules for special types of material
  - A. Composite manuscripts and manuscript groups (25.13)
  - B. Incunabula (25.14)
  - C. Legal materials
    - 1. Laws, etc. (25.15)
    - 2. Treaties, etc. (25.16)
  - D. Sacred scriptures
    - 1. General rule (25.17)
    - 2. Parts of sacred scriptures and additions (25.18)
  - E. Liturgical works (25.19-25.24)
  - F. Official papal communications, etc. (25.24)
  - G. Music (25.25-25.36)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION (CSB ; no. 11):

Create a uniform title for a serial entered under title if the title proper of the serial is identical to the title proper of another serial in the catalog, regardless of whether the other serial is entered under title or under a name heading. (The "catalog" referred to here is the file against which the searching and cataloging is being done.) Construct the uniform title using the title proper of the serial, followed by a parenthetical qualifier.

1. Choice of Qualifying Term

Select the term used to qualify the title proper according to the following order of preference:

a) Corporate body
b) Place
c) Date
d) Place and date or Corporate body and date
e) Edition statement, other title information, etc.

Apply the following criteria in determining which category of qualifying term is to be used:

(1) Corporate body

Choose as the qualifying term the name of the corporate body with which the work originated or by which it was issued or published if the following condition applies: the title proper consists solely of one or more of the following elements (exclusive of articles, prepositions, and conjunctions):

an indication of type of publication
an indication of periodicity
an indication of subject content

Bulletin
Quarterly report
Annual geology
Nuclear physics

If more than one corporate body is associated with the work, choose as the qualifying term the name of the principal body according to the following order of preference:

(a) the first named in the statement of responsibility
(b) the first named in the publication, distribution, etc., area
(c) the first named in the issuing body note

(2) Place of publication

If the condition under (1) above does not apply, prefer place of publication as the qualifying term.

Arrow (Montreal, Quebec)
Arrow (Castlegar, B.C.)
Transactions of the Illuminating Engineering Society (London, England)
Transactions of the Illuminating Engineering Society (New York, N.Y.)

If the work is published in more than one place, choose as the qualifying term the place named first in the publication, distribution, etc., area.

Exception: If the addition of place as a qualifying term is inadequate to resolve the conflict, either because another work with the same title was published in the same place, or the addition of place simply does not distinguish clearly enough the two works (e.g., the works of research institutions, universities, government agencies, etc., then use the body for the qualify as under (1) above.

Contact (Toronto Nutrition Committee)
Contact (Real Estate Institute of Canada)
(Both works published in Toronto)

(3) Date

If neither corporate body nor place of publication serves as an adequate qualifying term, prefer as the qualifying term the beginning date of publication of the work.

Actrascope (1968)
Actrascope (1977)
(Published between 1975 and 1977 under title: Actrascope news)

Papers read before the Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba (1945)
Papers read before the Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba (1967)
(Published between 1965 and 1966 under title: Transactions of...)

(4) Place and date or Corporate body and date

If the addition of corporate body, place, or date alone is inadequate as a qualifying term prefer as the qualifying term a combination of either corporate body and date or place and date, following the general criteria for choosing between corporate body and place under 3. Choice of Qualifying Term above.

Bulletin (Canadian Association of Medical Record
   Librarians : 1944)
Bulletin (Canadian Association of Medical Record
   Librarians : 1971)
(Published between 1968 and 1971 under title: CAMRL
   newsletter)

(5) Edition statement, other title information, etc.

If none of the terms listed above (either individually or in combination) are adequate, choose as the qualifying term any element or combination of elements extracted from the description of the work which will serve to distinguish it from other works entered under the same title.

Canada (English edition)
Canada (Edition francaise)

2. Form of Qualifying Term

All qualifying terms, including commbinations of terms, are to be enclosed in parentheses, using a space-colon-space to separate terms of a different type.

Sludge (New York, N.Y. : 1965)

Names of corporate bodies used as qualifying terms are to be recorded in catalog entry form, retaining all marks of punctuation internal to be heading, including parentheses.

Studies in theology (Duckworth (Firm))

Place names used as qualifying terms are to be recorded in the form prescribed for use as additions to headings (see rule interpretation for 24.4C3).

Transactions of the Illuminating Engineering Society
   (London, England)

3. Additions to Uniform Title Headings

If it is necessary to distinguish between two or more versions of a work in different languages, and the language is not named explicitly in an "edition" statement which can be used as a qualifying term, add the name of the language, in English, following the title or title and qualifier. Separate the language addition from the preceding element by a period.

Dialogue (Montreal, Quebec : 1962). English
Dialogue (Montreal, Quebec : 1962). French.

4. Changes in Unique Titles

When the name of a corporate body is used as a qualifying term in the uniform title, and the name of that body changes, or the body's responsibilities for the publication are assumed by another body, a new record (successive entry) must be created, using the new form of name (or the name of the body newly responsible) as the qualifying term in the uniform title. Relate the two records by means of a linking entry note, citing each in uniform title form.

If a place of publication has been used as a qualifying term, and there is a change in the form of name for the place or in the place itself, do not change the uniform title and do not create a new entry. A note may be added to the record indicating that a change in place of publication has occurred.

If a work (other than a serial) is entered under a title proper that is the same as the title proper main entry of another work, do not assign a uniform title to either work simply to distinguish them, even if there are multiple editions of either work.

France / preface de Pierre Mendes-France. ---
Geneve ; New York ; Nagel, 1955.

La France. --- Paris : Librairie Larousse, 1967.

France. --- Paris : Documentation francaise, 1972.

However, if another manifestation of one of these works requires a uniform title (e.g., a translation, excerpts), or if one of these works is used in a subject or added entry, assign a uniform title to the particular work according to 25.5B. This same uniform title must be used in all entries for the work. Existing records in which the work appears as a main or secondary entry must be changed.

France (Nagel). English.
  France / preface by Pierre Mendes-France ;
translated by William H. Parker. --- Geneva ; New
York : Nagel, 1956.
(A translation of the 1955 work)

France (Nagel)
  France / preface de Pierre Mendes-France. ---
Geneve ; New York : Nagel, 1955.
(Revised bibliographic record for the 1955 work)

In the heading for a radio or television program, add to the name the qualifier "(Radio program)" or "(Television program)" in all cases.

For U.S. Bureau of Census publications that contain the census or parts of it, use a uniform title consisting of the name of the census, qualified by the year of the census. Add to this basic uniform title parts of the census as subdivisions.

1) title proper: 1972 census of construction industries
   uniform title: Census of construction industries (1972)

2) title proper: Numerical list of manufactured products : 1972 census of manufactures
   uniform title: Census of manufactures (1972). Numerical list of manufactured products

3) title proper: Census of housing, 1960
   uniform title: Census of housing (1960)

25.5E. Do not supply 25.5E to any uniform title.

Teorama. English.
  Theorem [motion picture] ...

***

EXAMPLE 1: Appendix 19: This publication is no. 47 in the series Technical paper, issued by the Bureau of the Census. Because "Technical paper" is the title of many difference series, it is necessary to prepare a uniform title heading for the series. The title consists solely of an indication of type of publication. Therefore, according to the LC rule interpretation, the preferred qualifier is the name of the corporate body with which the work originates. Names of corporate bodies used as qualifying terms are to be recorded in catalog entry form. The uniform title heading for the series is therefore:

Technical paper (United States. Bureau of the Census)

CATALOGING:

Spencer, Vivian Eberle, 1907-
Raw materials in the United States economy, 1900-1977 / prepared under contract by Vivian Eberle Spencer ; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of mines. -- Washington, D.C. : U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census : for sale by the Supt. of Docs., U.S. G.P.O., 1980.
90 p. ill. ; 28 cm. -- (Technical paper / U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census ; 47)

I. United States. Bureau of the Census. II. United States. Bureau of Mines. III. Title. IV. Series: Technical paper (United States. Bureau of the Census) ; 47.

CATALOGING CODED FOR INPUT:

100 10	Spencer, Vivian Eberle, +d 1907-
245 10	Raw materials in the United States economy, 1900-1907 / +c prepared under contract by Vivian Eberle Spencer ; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines..
260 0	Washington, D.C. : +b U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census : for sale by the Supt. of Docs., U.S. G.P.O., +c 1980.
300	90 p. : +b ill. ; +c 28 cm.
490 1	Technical paper / U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Censuss ; +v 47
710 10	United States. +b Bureau of the Census.
710 10	United States. +b Bureau of Mines.
830 _0	Technical paper (United States. Bureau of the Census) ; +v 47.

REFERENCES:

First Added Entry:
x United States. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census.
x United States. Census Bureau

Second Added Entry:
x United States. Dept. of the Interior. Bureau of Mines
x United States. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of Mines

Series:
x United States. Bureau of the Census.
Technical paper

SEE ALSO: 1.4D (Name of Publisher, Distributor, etc.)
1.4E (Statement of Function of Publisher, Distributor, etc.)
1.6E (Statements of Responsibility for Series)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATION (CSB ; no. 11): Use "Laws, etc." also for parts of collections to which "Laws, etc." has been assigned, unless the part constitutes a subject compilation and has a citation title of its own. In the latter case, use the citation title of the part as the uniform title.

25.15A2. When using the official short title or citation title in the uniform title for a single legislative enactment, give the complete short title or complete citation title even though the title includes the name of the jurisdiction. Routinely make a reference from the title without name of the jurisdiction.

Bavaria.
[Bayerische Gemeindeordnung]

X Bavaria.
Gemeindeordnung

Virginia.
[Virginia Banking Act]

X Virginia.
Banking Act

Canada.
[Canada Corporations Act]

X Canada
Corporations Act

***

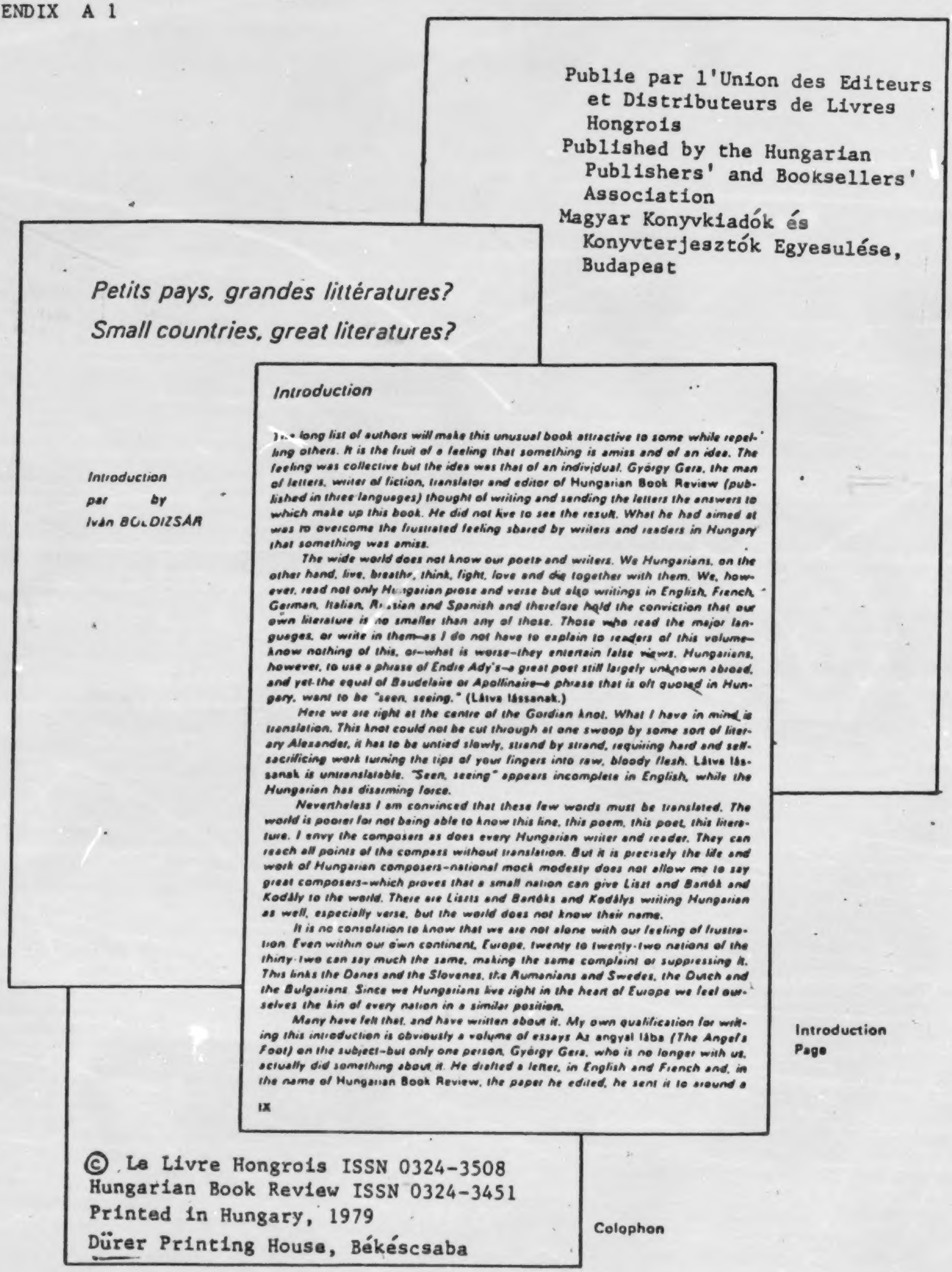
The rules provide for use of the collective uniform title Laws, etc. for general collections of legislative enactments. For collections of laws on a specific subject, the citation title is the uniform title. If there is no citation title, a uniform title is not used unless one would be required under the general rule for uniform titles, 25.3. For individual laws, the preferred uniform title is the official short title or citation title. If there is no official short title or citation, a uniform title is selected according to this order of preference:

1) an unofficial short title or citation title used in legal literature
2) the official title of the enactment
3) any other official designation (e.g. the number or date)

EXAMPLE 1: Appendix A 10: This is a collection of laws on a particular subject. It is not a part of a general collection, nor does it have a citation title. There is no evidence that there was an earlier manifestation of this collection with a different title. Consequently, no uniform title is used.

CATALOGING: See: 24.6.

APPENDIX A 1



Petits pays, grandes littératures?
Small countries, great literatures?

Introduction
par by
Iván BOLDIZSÁR

Title Page

Publie par l'Union des Editeurs
et Distributeurs de Livres
Hongrois
Published by the Hungarian
Publishers' and Booksellers'
Association
Magyar Konyvkiadók és
Konyvterjesztók Egyesulése,
Budapest

Verso of Title Page

Introduction

The long list of authors will make this unusual book attractive to some while repelling others. It is the fruit of a feeling that something is amiss and of an idea. The feeling was collective but the idea was that of an individual. György Gera, the man of letters, writer of fiction, translator and editor of Hungarian Book Review (published in three languages) thought of writing and sending the letters the answers to which make up this book. He did not live to see the result. What he had aimed at was to overcome the frustrated feeling shared by writers and readers in Hungary that something was amiss.

The wide world does not know our poets and writers. We Hungarians, on the other hand, live, breathe, think, fight, love and die together with them. We, however, read not only Hungarian prose and verse but also writings in English, French, German, Italian, Russian and Spanish and therefore hold the conviction that our own literature is no smaller than any of these. Those who read the major languages, or write in them—as I do not have to explain to readers of this volume—know nothing of this, or—what is worse—they entertain false views. Hungarians, however, to use a phrase of Endre Ady's—a great poet still largely unknown abroad, and yet the equal of Baudelaire or Apollinaire—a phrase that is oft quoted in Hungary, want to be "seen, seeing." (Látva lássanak.)

Here we are right at the centre of the Gordian knot. What I have in mind is translation. This knot could not be cut through at one swoop by some sort of literary Alexander, it has to be untied slowly, strand by strand, requiring hard and self-sacrificing work turning the tips of your fingers into raw, bloody flesh. Látva lássanak is untranslatable. "Seen, seeing" appears incomplete in English, while the Hungarian has disarming force.

Nevertheless I am convinced that these few words must be translated. The world is poorer for not being able to know this line, this poem, this poet, this literature. I envy the composers as does every Hungarian writer and reader. They can reach all points of the compass without translation. But it is precisely the life and work of Hungarian composers—national mock modesty does not allow me to say great composers—which proves that a small nation can give Liszt and Bartók and Kodály to the world. There are Liszts and Bartóks and Kodálys writing Hungarian as well, especially verse, but the world does not know their name.

It is no consolation to know that we are not alone with our feeling of frustration. Even within our own continent, Europe, twenty to twenty-two nations of the thirty-two can say much the same, making the same complaint or suppressing it. This links the Danes and the Slovenes, the Rumanians and Swedes, the Dutch and the Bulgarians. Since we Hungarians live right in the heart of Europe we feel ourselves the kin of every nation in a similar position.

Many have felt that, and have written about it. My own qualification for writing this introduction is obviously a volume of essays Az angyal lába (The Angel's Foot) on the subject—but only one person, György Gera, who is no longer with us, actually did something about it. He drafted a letter, in English and French and, in the name of Hungarian Book Review, the paper he edited, he sent it to around a

IX

Introduction Page

© Le Livre Hongrois ISSN 0324-3508
Hungarian Book Review ISSN 0324-3451
Printed in Hungary, 1979
Dürer Printing House, Békéscsaba

Colophon

Cataloging: 1.1D

A 1:2

Une enquête internationale du Livre Hongrois
An international inquiry of the Hungarian Book Review

LEAF FOLLOWING TITLE PAGE

from the

National Union Catalog

of the Fourth Hungarian [illegible] Symposium, [illegible],
1973 / edited by L. Farkas, M. Gabor, F. Kálley. — Amsterdam
; New York : Elsevier Scientific Pub. Co., 1973.
[illegible] p. : ill. ; 25 cm. [illegible]
Includes bibliographies and indexes.
ISBN [illegible] (American Elsevier) : $ 73.00.
1. [illegible]—Congresses. I. Farkas, Loránd, 1914- II. Gábor,
Mihály. III. Kálley, F. IV. Title.
QD441.H8 1973 547'.369 73-2768
'73 MARC

Hungarian Biological Society
see
Magyar Biológiai Társaság.

Hungarian book review. v. 14-
Jan./Mar. 1972-
⌊Budapest, Hungarian Publishers' and Booksellers' Association; distributed by Kultura⌋
v. illus. 24 cm. quarterly.
Continues Books from Hungary.
1. Hungary—Imprints—Periodicals. I. Hungarian Publishers' and Booksellers' Association.
Z2143.B6 015.439 73-434447

Hungarian bulletin
see Hungary. Laws, statutes, etc. ⌊Magyar Népköztársaság első ötéves népgazdasági

A 2

Interagency
Regulatory Liaison
Group

Room 500
1111 18th Street N.W.
Washington DC 20207

202-634-4350

EPIDEMIOLOGY RESEARCH PROJECTS DIRECTORY

An Indexed Directory of Current Research Project Abstracts in Epidemiology and Related Fields

Volume 1

January 1980

Published
For
The Epidemiology Work Group
of the
Interagency Regulatory Liaison Group (IRLG)
By
NTIS

IRLG PUBLICATION NUMBER 00

d States
umer Product Safety
mission

d States
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and Drug
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Department of
Education and Welfare

Safety and Quality Service
d States
of Agriculture

Safety and Health

[Cataloging: 12.1E]

130

FOREWORD

The *Epidemiology Research Projects Directory* (ERPD) is sponsored and funded by the Interagency Regulatory Liaison Group (IRLG) which is composed of the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Food Safety and Quality Service (FSQS), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). The IRLG was organized in 1977 to improve the public health through sharing of information, avoiding duplication of effort, and developing consistent regulatory policy through compatible practices in areas of activity common to the Agencies. The IRLG and its Epidemiology Work Group (EWG) hope that this *Directory* will serve as a central reference location for current epidemiological studies and, thus, increase the availability of the state-of-the-art knowledge concerning current epidemiological projects on adverse health effects resulting from diverse exposures. Regulatory decisionmaking should be enhanced by the facilitation of regulatory statutes implementation based on adequate scientific data which will identify gaps in knowledge, reduce redundancy and overlaps, and stimulate further pertinent investigations and studies. Information needs of non-Government researchers and administrators concerned with environmental hazards should also be fulfilled with scientific input useful for formulating their problems, resolving their courses of action, and improving their capability to assess risks and benefits of regulatory rules.

The *Epidemiology Research Projects Directory* is also the result of cooperation with another interagency committee, the DHEW Committee to Coordinate Toxicology and Related Programs (CCTRP), which supports a companion publication, the *Toxicology Research Projects Directory* (TRPD).

Both interagency committees wish to increase awareness of ongoing and planned research in epidemiology and toxicology and thus avoid possible unnecessary duplication of expensive research which would waste scarce resources. By creating these information tools, they hope to facilitate the identification of organizations supporting or performing research in these subject areas. This may be accomplished through the use of the Sponsoring Organization and Performing Organization Indexes.

The two interagency groups are also making available these epidemiology and toxicology data bases through an online system—Toxline—via a new index term, RPROJ. (Please see the User Guide, page iv.)

Epidemiology research projects include those related to morbidity and mortality; occupational, consumer, and other population exposure to various hazards; biologic, pharmacologic, and environmental research on susceptibility to disease; and illnesses related to chemical exposure.

A 2.3.

USER GUIDE

The *Epidemiology Research Projects Directory* is an annual publication of ongoing research projects in epidemiology selected from the files of the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange (SSIE).

Each project summary is categorized by scientific discipline and assigned a unique identification number for cross-referencing from the Directory Indexes—Subject, Investigator, Performing Organization, Supporting Agency, and Master Grant Number.

The emphasis of the Directory is on the relationship between a causal factor and the resultant human disease or problem. The cause may be an environmental, chemical, physical, or microbiological hazard, or it may be genetic, social, or behavioral. The resulting disease or condition may be a physiological or mental pathology or a destructive addiction. Studies of the use of animals to prove a theory of cause and effect have been excluded, but animals as vectors or reservoirs of human diseases have been included. Techniques for determining environmental hazards have been included only when a direct application to human exposure is to be made.

The Description of Research Projects contains all the project summaries in the Directory arranged by supporting organization.

The Subject Index is based on a classification system developed by SSIE in which index terms are arranged in hierarchies indicating relationships between broader and narrower subject areas. Related terms are thus grouped together under broader terms. Each index term is followed by the project title and a five-digit number (ie, 1.0001) indicating the specific location of each project indexed to that term.

The indexing is as specific as the project permits. A study dealing with the epidemiology of illness due to inhaled asbestos would be indexed to "Asbestos" under a hierarchy consisting of "Irritants-particulates" which in turn could be found under the broader term "Respiratory System". "See" and "See Also" cross-references are provided in the subject index to indicate the hierarchies where specific terms may be found. For instance, alphabetically within the subject index would be listed the term "Asbestos" with the reference "See Also Respiratory System Irritants-particulates". To further aid the reader in locating subject material, the subject index pages use a dictionary format: the first high-level term appearing on a left-hand page is printed in the upper left-hand corner of that page; the last high-level term on the right-hand page appears on the upper right-hand corner of that page.

The Investigator Index is an alphabetic listing of all investigators cited on the source document provided to SSIE. An asterisk is used to designate an individual specified as principal investigator; due to space limitations only this name appears on the project summary.

The Performing Organization Index lists alphabetically the name of the institution or laboratory actually conducting the investigation.

The Supporting Agency Index consists of a single alphabetical listing of both Federal and non-Federal sources of support. This index also uses "See" references (as in the subject index) to assist the user in locating major organizational units within the U.S. Government (ie, FDA within USDHEW). In view of the large number of state agencies and departments, they are displayed as a combined group under each state.

The Master Grant Number Index. Within the Projects Section are included a few reports that have no summary, but are referenced in the description of an encompassing master grant. The summary for this larger program grant to which a subproject is referred may be located by using this index.

The value of the *Epidemiology Research Projects Directory* would be enhanced were SSIE to receive additional reports of epidemiologic research from national and international, public, private, and industrial sources. In particular, SSIE would like to identify related areas not covered in this *Directory*. SSIE invites your questions and registration of your research efforts. For more information write to Smithsonian Science Information Exchange, 1730 M Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036. The contents of the *Epidemiology Research Projects Directory* and a companion publication, *Toxicology Research Projects Directory* (which is supported by the DHEW Committee to Coordinate Toxicology and Related Programs) are also available through an online system—Toxline—via a new index term, RPROJ. Subscribers to the National Library of Medicine's Toxline file may now search for epidemiology and toxicology research abstracts in RPROJ, which is updated monthly.

For information about subscribing to or using this new Toxline subfile, RPROJ, please contact the Toxicology Information Program, Specialized Information Services, National Library of Medicine, Room C6B, 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20209, Telephone (301) 496-1131.

Recto, back cover

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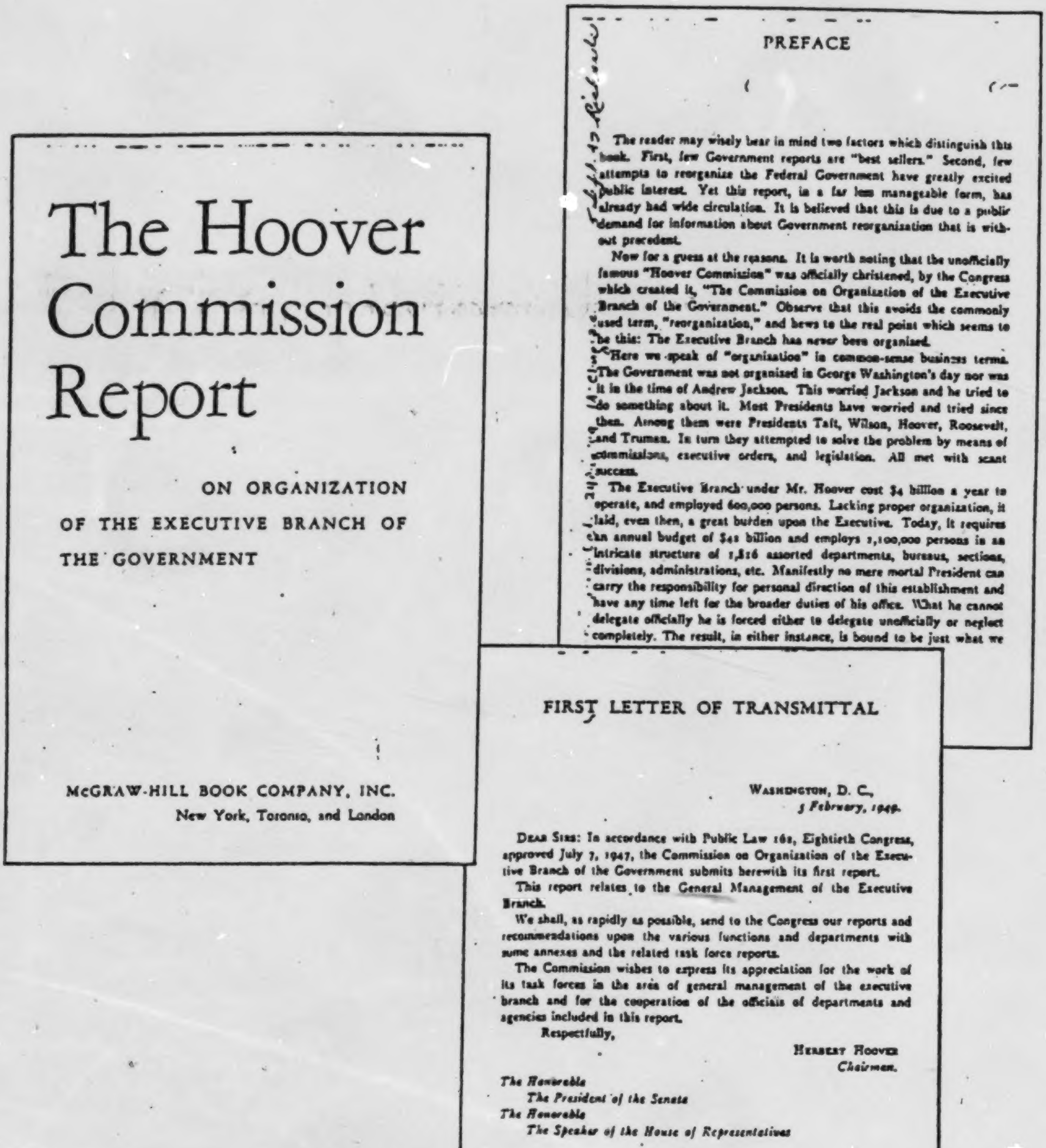
Epidemiology Research Projects Directory is published annually for the Epidemiology Work Group (EWG) of the Interagency Regulatory Liason Group (IRLG) by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), U.S. Department of Commerce. This Directory is available from NTIS, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161, for $23.

A 3



The Hoover Commission Report

ON ORGANIZATION
OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF
THE GOVERNMENT

McGRAW-HILL BOOK COMPANY, INC.
New York, Toronto, and London

PREFACE

The reader may wisely bear in mind two factors which distinguish this book. First, few Government reports are "best sellers." Second, few attempts to reorganize the Federal Government have greatly excited public interest. Yet this report, in a far less manageable form, has already had wide circulation. It is believed that this is due to a public demand for information about Government reorganization that is without precedent.

Now for a guess at the reasons. It is worth noting that the unofficially famous "Hoover Commission" was officially christened, by the Congress which created it, "The Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government." Observe that this avoids the commonly used term, "reorganization," and hews to the real point which seems to be this: The Executive Branch has never been organized.

Here we speak of "organization" in common-sense business terms. The Government was not organized in George Washington's day nor was it in the time of Andrew Jackson. This worried Jackson and he tried to do something about it. Most Presidents have worried and tried since then. Among them were Presidents Taft, Wilson, Hoover, Roosevelt, and Truman. In turn they attempted to solve the problem by means of commissions, executive orders, and legislation. All met with scant success.

The Executive Branch under Mr. Hoover cost $4 billion a year to operate, and employed 600,000 persons. Lacking proper organization, it laid, even then, a great burden upon the Executive. Today, it requires an annual budget of $42 billion and employs 2,100,000 persons in an intricate structure of 1,816 assorted departments, bureaus, sections, divisions, administrations, etc. Manifestly no mere mortal President can carry the responsibility for personal direction of this establishment and have any time left for the broader duties of his office. What he cannot delegate officially he is forced either to delegate unofficially or neglect completely. The result, in either instance, is bound to be just what we

---

FIRST LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
5 February, 1949.

DEAR SIRS: In accordance with Public Law 162, Eightieth Congress, approved July 7, 1947, the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government submits herewith its first report.

This report relates to the General Management of the Executive Branch.

We shall, as rapidly as possible, send to the Congress our reports and recommendations upon the various functions and departments with some annexes and the related task force reports.

The Commission wishes to express its appreciation for the work of its task forces in the area of general management of the executive branch and for the cooperation of the officials of departments and agencies included in this report.

Respectfully,

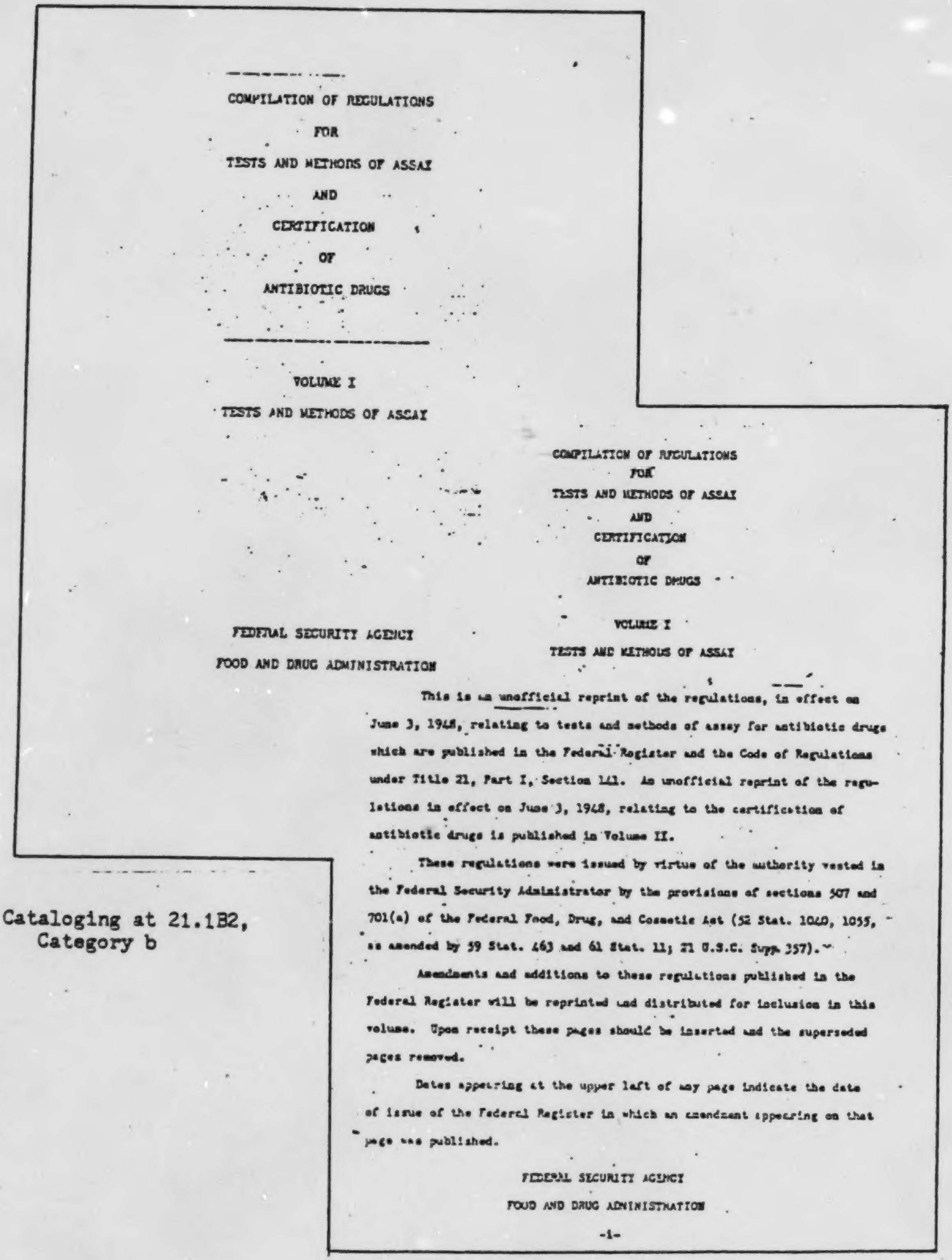
HERBERT HOOVER
Chairman.

The Honorable
The President of the Senate
The Honorable
The Speaker of the House of Representatives

xi

Cataloging at 21.1B2, Category c

A 4



COMPILATION OF REGULATIONS
FOR
TESTS AND METHODS OF ASSAY
AND
CERTIFICATION
OF
ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS

VOLUME I
TESTS AND METHODS OF ASSAY

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

COMPILATION OF REGULATIONS
FOR
TESTS AND METHODS OF ASSAY
AND
CERTIFICATION
OF
ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS

VOLUME I
TESTS AND METHODS OF ASSAY

This is an unofficial reprint of the regulations, in effect on June 3, 1948, relating to tests and methods of assay for antibiotic drugs which are published in the Federal Register and the Code of Regulations under Title 21, Part I, Section 141. An unofficial reprint of the regulations in effect on June 3, 1948, relating to the certification of antibiotic drugs is published in Volume II.

These regulations were issued by virtue of the authority vested in the Federal Security Administrator by the provisions of sections 507 and 701(a) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (52 Stat. 1040, 1055, as amended by 59 Stat. 463 and 61 Stat. 11; 21 U.S.C. Supp. 357).

Amendments and additions to these regulations published in the Federal Register will be reprinted and distributed for inclusion in this volume. Upon receipt these pages should be inserted and the superseded pages removed.

Dates appearing at the upper left of any page indicate the date of issue of the Federal Register in which an amendment appearing on that page was published.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

-1-

Cataloging at 21.1B2,
Category b

EUGENE BERMAN

Catalogue of the Retrospective Exhibition of his
Paintings, Drawings, Illustrations and Designs
organized by The Institute of Modern Art, Boston

October, Nineteen Forty One through May, Nineteen Forty Two

BOSTON
HARTFORD

SAN FRANCISCO
KANSAS CITY

CHICAGO
PORTLAND

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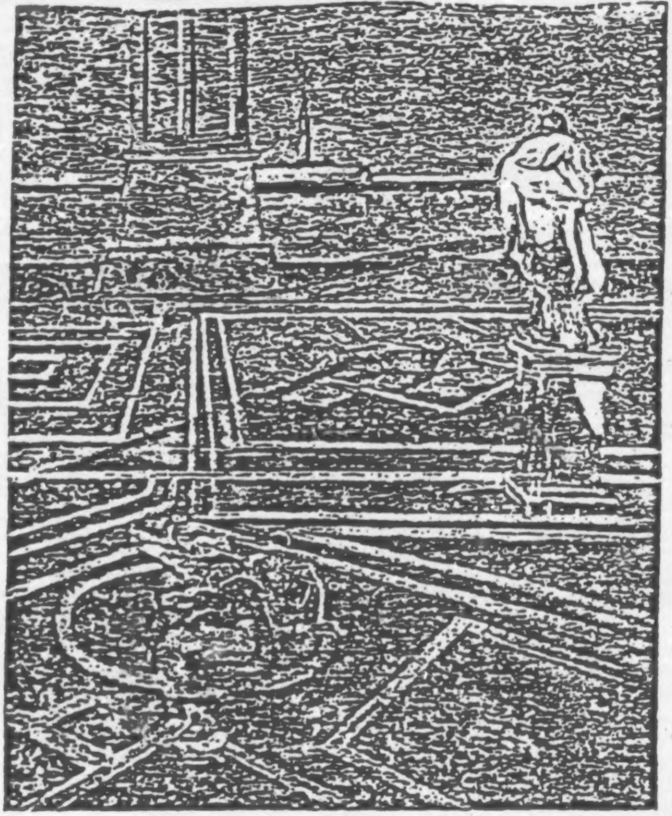
COVER: *From an original design by the artist*
FRONTISPIECE: *Trompe l'Oeil* PANEL for a MURAL DECORATION for Julien Levy, New York

Cataloging: 21.1B1



View of Venice

ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN THE EXHIBITION

(in the order of its showing)

THE INSTITUTE OF MODERN ART, Boston

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THE ARTS CLUB, Chicago

THE PORTLAND ART MUSEUM, Portland, Oregon

THE SAN FRANCISCO MUSEUM OF ART

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PAINTINGS

1.* WINTER (*La Pile de Bois*), 1928-29
Oil, 36 x 28¼
Lent by the Museum of Modern Art, New York

2.* SEAPORT WITH CROSSING SAILS, 1928
Oil, 29 x 36
Lent by the Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford

3.* BOATS IN THE NIGHT, 1928–29
Oil, 38¾ x 28¼
Lent by James Thrall Soby, Esq., Farmington, Connecticut

4. IMAGINARY VIEW OF BOLOGNA UNDER SNOW
Oil, 36 x 28¼
Lent by the Julien Levy Gallery, New York

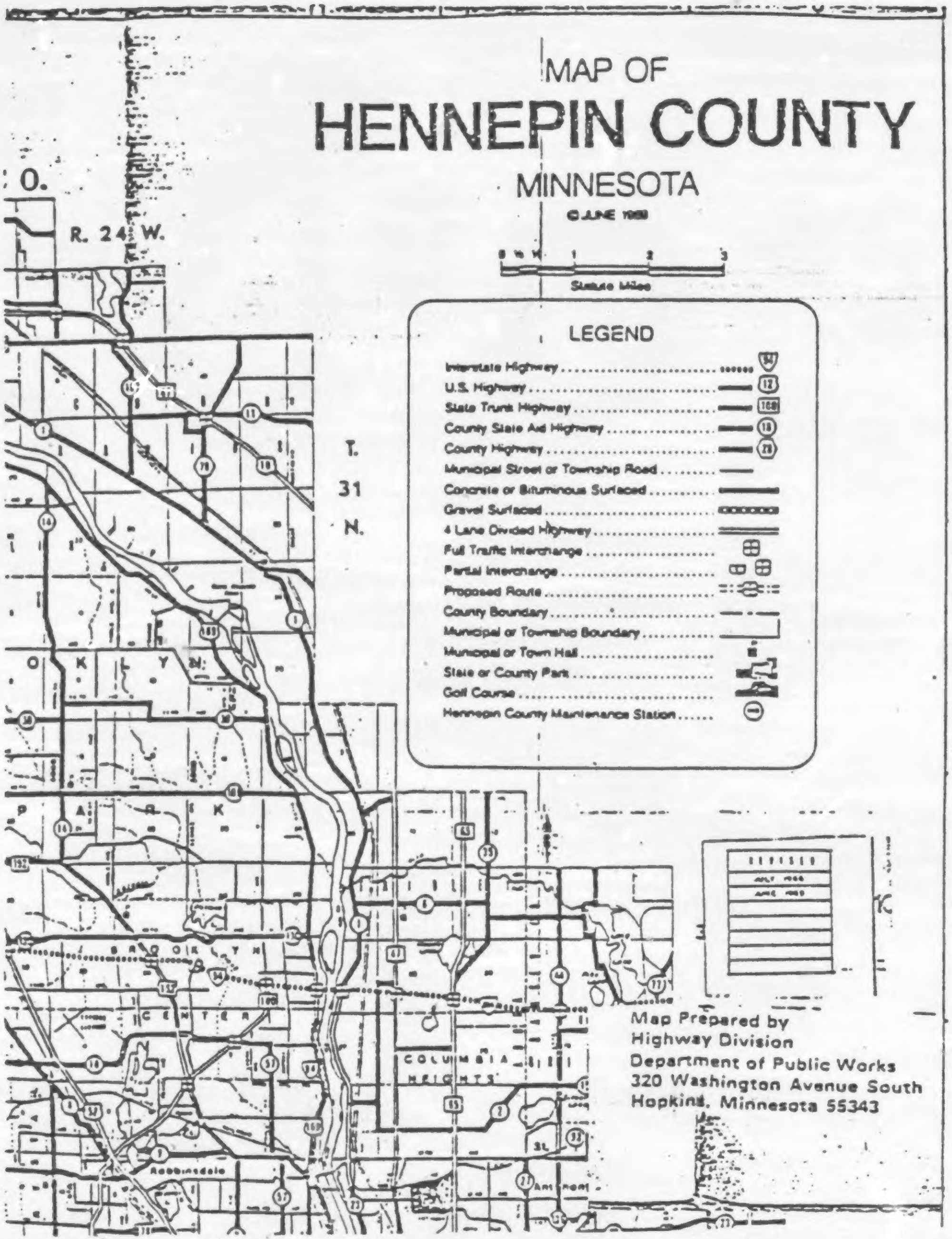
5. PARTHENOPEAN SUMMER (*La Maison Rouge*)
Oil, 31¼ x 39¼
Lent by the Julien Levy Gallery, New York

6.* NIGHT, 1929
Oil 36 x 28¼
Lent by the artist

7.* SLEEPING YOUTH, 1930–31
Oil, 35 x 58
Lent by the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

8.* DAWN, 1930
Oil, 25¼ x 21¼
Lent by the Phillips Memorial Gallery, Washington

9. THE GOOD SAMARITAN, 1930
Oil, 39¼ x 31¾
Lent by Joseph Brewer, Esq., Olivet, Michigan


MAP OF
HENNEPIN COUNTY
MINNESOTA
Statute Miles
LEGEND
Interstate Highway
U.S. Highway
State Trunk Highway
County State Aid Highway
County Highway
Municipal Street or Township Road
Concrete or Bituminous Surfaced
Gravel Surfaced
4 Lane Divided Highway
Full Traffic Interchange
Partial Interchange
Proposed Route
County Boundary
Municipal or Township Boundary
Municipal or Town Hall
State or County Park
Golf Course
Hennepin County Maintenance Station
R. 24 W.
T.
31
N.
COLUMBIA HEIGHTS
Robbinsdale
Map Prepared by
Highway Division
Department of Public Works
320 Washington Avenue South
Hopkins, Minnesota 55343

Photograph shows the portion of the map with the title. The map itself is in color. The panel with the alternative title is not shown.

For cataloging, see 3.1B3

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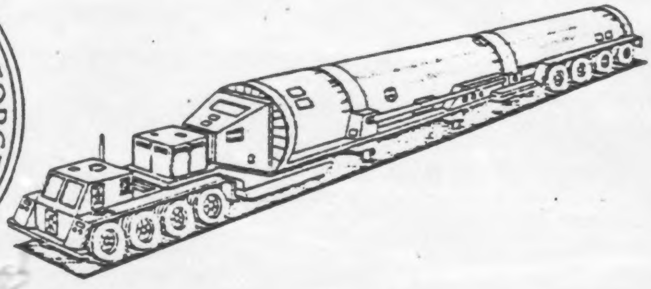
I

Program Overview

MCMXLVII



Environmental Impact Analysis Process

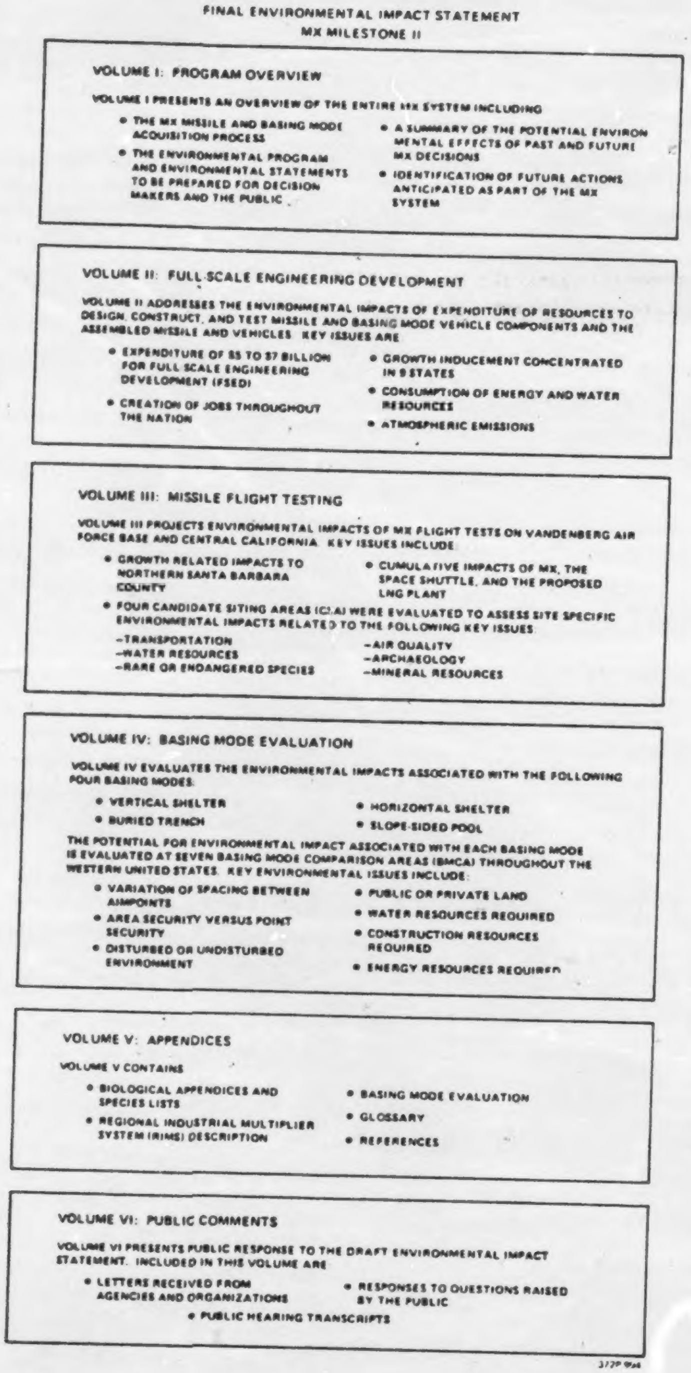
[Cataloging: 1.1E]

FINAL
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

MX: MILESTONE II

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

A 712



FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
MX MILESTONE II

VOLUME I: PROGRAM OVERVIEW

VOLUME I PRESENTS AN OVERVIEW OF THE ENTIRE MX SYSTEM INCLUDING

- THE MX MISSILE AND BASING MODE ACQUISITION PROCESS
- THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM AND ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENTS TO BE PREPARED FOR DECISION MAKERS AND THE PUBLIC
- A SUMMARY OF THE POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF PAST AND FUTURE MX DECISIONS
- IDENTIFICATION OF FUTURE ACTIONS ANTICIPATED AS PART OF THE MX SYSTEM

VOLUME II: FULL SCALE ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT

VOLUME II ADDRESSES THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF EXPENDITURE OF RESOURCES TO DESIGN, CONSTRUCT, AND TEST MISSILE AND BASING MODE VEHICLE COMPONENTS AND THE ASSEMBLED MISSILE AND VEHICLES. KEY ISSUES ARE:

- EXPENDITURE OF $5 TO $7 BILLION FOR FULL SCALE ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT (FSED)
- CREATION OF JOBS THROUGHOUT THE NATION
- GROWTH INDUCEMENT CONCENTRATED IN 9 STATES
- CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY AND WATER RESOURCES
- ATMOSPHERIC EMISSIONS

VOLUME III: MISSILE FLIGHT TESTING

VOLUME III PROJECTS ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF MX FLIGHT TESTS ON VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE AND CENTRAL CALIFORNIA. KEY ISSUES INCLUDE:

- GROWTH RELATED IMPACTS TO NORTHERN SANTA BARBARA COUNTY
- CUMULATIVE IMPACTS OF MX, THE SPACE SHUTTLE, AND THE PROPOSED LNG PLANT
- FOUR CANDIDATE SITING AREAS (CSA) WERE EVALUATED TO ASSESS SITE SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS RELATED TO THE FOLLOWING KEY ISSUES:
  - –TRANSPORTATION
  - –WATER RESOURCES
  - –RARE OR ENDANGERED SPECIES
  - –AIR QUALITY
  - –ARCHAEOLOGY
  - –MINERAL RESOURCES

VOLUME IV: BASING MODE EVALUATION

VOLUME IV EVALUATES THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE FOLLOWING FOUR BASING MODES:

- VERTICAL SHELTER
- BURIED TRENCH
- HORIZONTAL SHELTER
- SLOPE-SIDED POOL

THE POTENTIAL FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSOCIATED WITH EACH BASING MODE IS EVALUATED AT SEVEN BASING MODE COMPARISON AREAS (BMCA) THROUGHOUT THE WESTERN UNITED STATES. KEY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES INCLUDE:

- VARIATION OF SPACING BETWEEN AIMPOINTS
- AREA SECURITY VERSUS POINT SECURITY
- DISTURBED OR UNDISTURBED ENVIRONMENT
- PUBLIC OR PRIVATE LAND
- WATER RESOURCES REQUIRED
- CONSTRUCTION RESOURCES REQUIRED
- ENERGY RESOURCES REQUIRED

VOLUME V: APPENDICES

VOLUME V CONTAINS

- BIOLOGICAL APPENDICES AND SPECIES LISTS
- REGIONAL INDUSTRIAL MULTIPLIER SYSTEM (RIMS) DESCRIPTION
- BASING MODE EVALUATION
- GLOSSARY
- REFERENCES

VOLUME VI: PUBLIC COMMENTS

VOLUME VI PRESENTS PUBLIC RESPONSE TO THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT. INCLUDED IN THIS VOLUME ARE

- LETTERS RECEIVED FROM AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS
- RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS RAISED BY THE PUBLIC
- PUBLIC HEARING TRANSCRIPTS

3/7P 9/44

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GENERAL SUMMARY

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
MX MILESTONE II:
(ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION)

CONTACT FOR INQUIRIES

This statement was prepared by the United States Air Force. Any inquiries concerning this proposed action should be addressed to the Deputy for Environment and Safety, Office of the Secretary of the Air Force (SAF/MIQ), Washington, D.C., 20330.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ACTION

The United States Air Force is developing a new advanced ICBM and basing system known as MX. The MX system will soon require a limited number of full-scale prototype missiles and a series of tests associated with these prototypes. This development and test program is known as Full-Scale Engineering Development (FSED). A decision to proceed with the FSED portion of the system acquisition requires a review of costs, cost effectiveness, engineering performance, alternatives, and environmental impacts.

This Final Environmental Impact Statement represents a full exposition of those impacts associated with a decision to proceed with FSED. In addition, the document describes the MX program, including the acquisition process, with major milestones and the additional environmental reports necessary to support subsequent program decisions.

This statement includes an environmental analysis of the candidate basing modes and compares the relative impact potential associated with each, together with their potential alternatives.

The Final Environmental Impact Statement is organized into the following six volumes:

- Volume I: Program Overview
- Volume II: Full-Scale Engineering Development
- Volume III: Missile Flight Testing
- Volume IV: Basing Mode Evaluation
- Volume V: Appendices
- Volume VI: Public Comments

The reverse side of the title page of each volume briefly outlines the contents of the six volumes.

A brief description of the proposed action is provided in the Program Overview Summary which follows. This overview is followed by summaries of the separate elements involved in the proposed action: Full-Scale Engineering Development (FSED), Missile Flight Testing, and Basing Mode Selection. These summaries describe the respective actions, identify the geographical areas potentially affected, summarize the environmental impacts, and list the alternatives considered. The Final Environmental Impact Statement was filed with the Environmental Protection Agency and made available to the public in October 1978.

COMMENTS RECEIVED ON THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Comments received on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement with responses are reproduced in Volume VI.

PUBLIC HEARING

A Public Hearing was held at Lompoc, California, on 30 August 1978, with Col. Allen C. Smith, Chief of the Trial Judiciary Division, Office of the Judge Advocate General, Headquarters, United States Air Force, presiding. The complete transcript is reproduced in Volume VI. Responses are provided to a written comment presented, but not read into the record, of the hearing.

LOCATION OF REFERENCE COPIES

Copies of the Final Environmental Impact Statement have been sent to the libraries listed in Volume VI for the convenience of the citizens in the local communities who wish to review the document.

A 715

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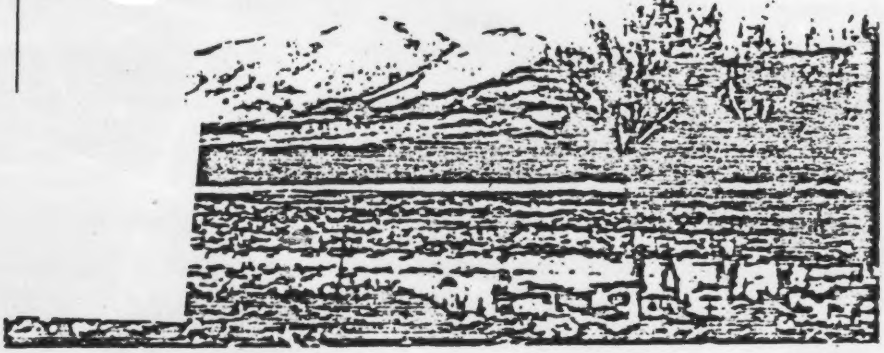
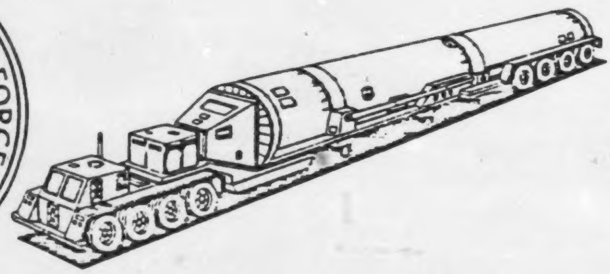
II

Full-Scale Engineering Development





Environmental Impact Analysis Process

FINAL
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

MX: MILESTONE II

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

A 8

Proceedings of the Fourth Meeting on Cardiovascular Epidemiology and Biostatistics Training Programs

Sponsored by the

Research Training and
Development Branch
Division of Heart
and Vascular Diseases
National Heart, Lung,
and Blood Institute

March 18, 1979
New Orleans, Louisiana

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION,
AND WELFARE
Public Health Service
National Institutes of Health

NIH Publication No. 80-2033
February 1980

[Cataloging: 21.1B2]

positions has been difficult largely because of the plentiful jobs for Ph.D.'s in biostatistics/biometry. Trainees have come from the mathematics, mathematical statistics and probability areas where jobs are scarce and where a number of young people are making a decision to leave the more theoretical world and enter one where their quantitative skills are more obviously applied to substantive problems.

*U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1980 O-311-201/3018

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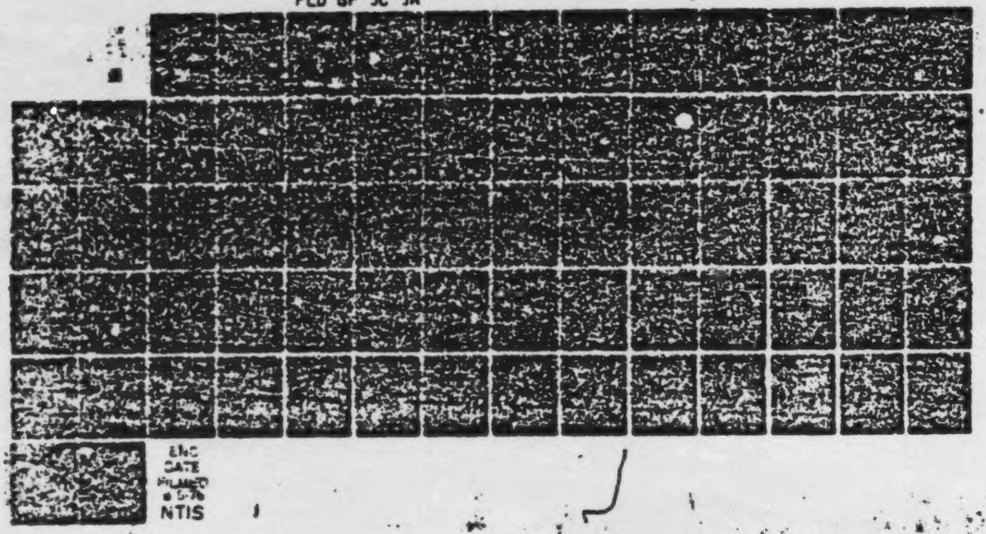
A 9

PB-242 519 AN ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN NEW PRODUCTS PROCESSES AND SERVICES EXECUTIVE SUMMARY JOHN G REHAK. DIEBOLD GROUP, INC., NEW YORK. NSF RA R 73 003A. NSF:C794. 70P. JUN 73.
FLD GP 5C 5A



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PB-242 519

AN ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN NEW PRODUCTS, PROCESSES AND SERVICES. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

John G. Rehak

Diebold Group, Incorporated

Prepared for:

National Science Foundation

June 1973

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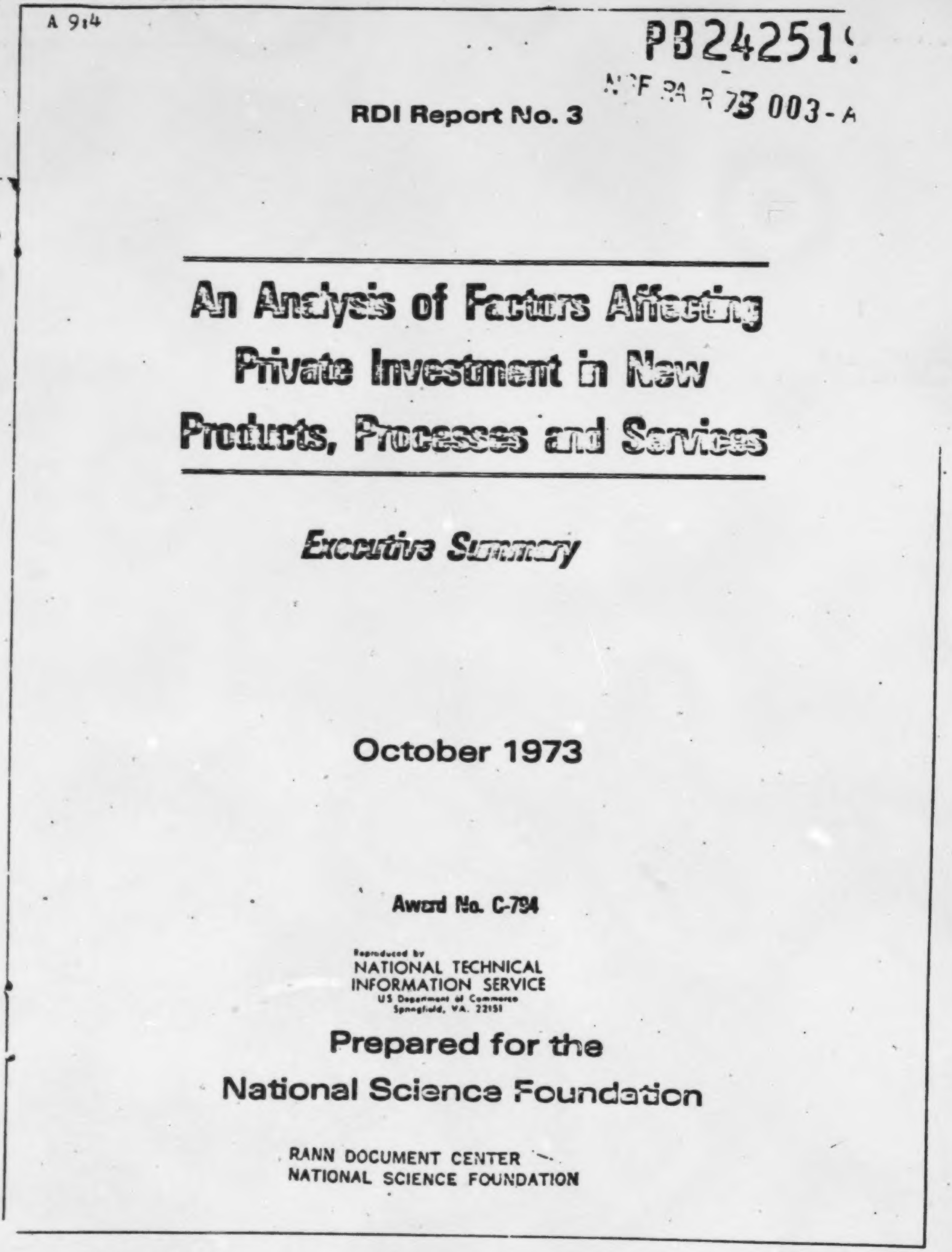

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PB24251

NSF RA R 73 003-A

RDI Report No. 3

An Analysis of Factors Affecting Private Investment in New Products, Processes and Services

Executive Summary

October 1973

Award No. C-794

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National Science Foundation

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A 915

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET

1. Report No. NSF-RA- R -73-003A

2.

PB 242 519

4. Title and Subtitle
AN ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN NEW PRODUCTS, PROCESSES, AND SERVICES

5. Report Date
JUNE 1973

6.

7. Author(s)
John G. Rehak

8. Performing Organization Rept. No.

9. Performing Organization Name and Address
The Diebold Group, Inc.
430 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10022

10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.

11. Contract/Grant No.
NSF-C794

12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address
Office of Experimental R&D Incentives
National Science Foundation
1800 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20550

13. Type of Report & Period Covered
Final

14.

15. Supplementary Notes

16. Abstracts
This report discussed options to increase the investment of both conventional and unorganized venture capital in technologically based new ventures. The study included conflicting regulatory actions by the Federal Government which inhibit investment in high risk technology ventures in the analysis. The report concluded by spotlighting the potential of a loan guarantee or risk insurance incentive in the venture area for stimulating more investment in new high technology companies.

17. Key Words and Document Analysis. 17a. Descriptors

Investment	Incentive
Venture Capital	
Technology	
Regulation	
Federal	
Loan	
Insurance	

17b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms

17c. COSATI Field/Group

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18. Availability Statement
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19. Security Class (This Report)
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21. No. of Pages
70

22. Price
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A 9:6

RDI Report
#3

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

An Analysis of Factors Affecting Private Investment in New Products, Processes and Services

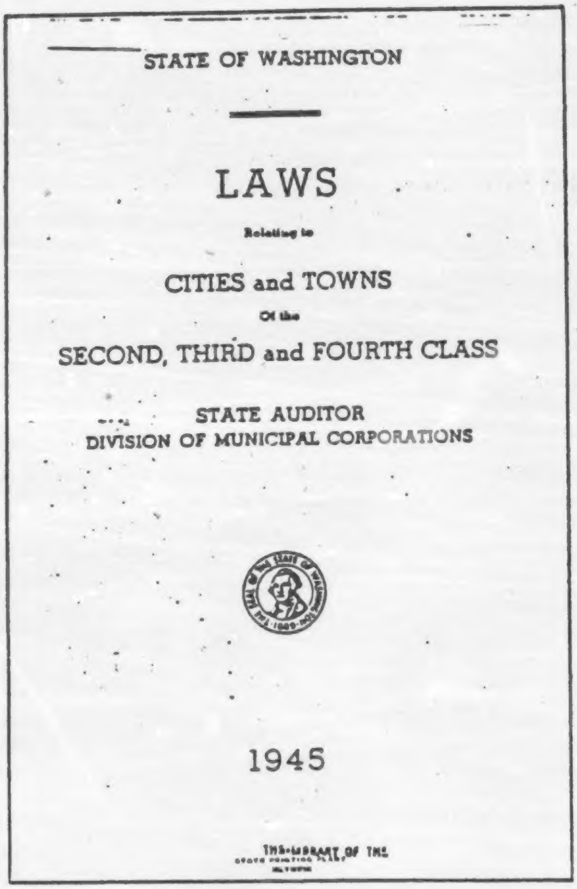
Executive Summary

AWARD # C-794

Prepared by
The Diebold Group, Inc.
October 1973

[Title page of original report]

A 10



STATE OF WASHINGTON

LAWS

Relating to

CITIES and TOWNS

Of the

SECOND, THIRD and FOURTH CLASS

STATE AUDITOR
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1945

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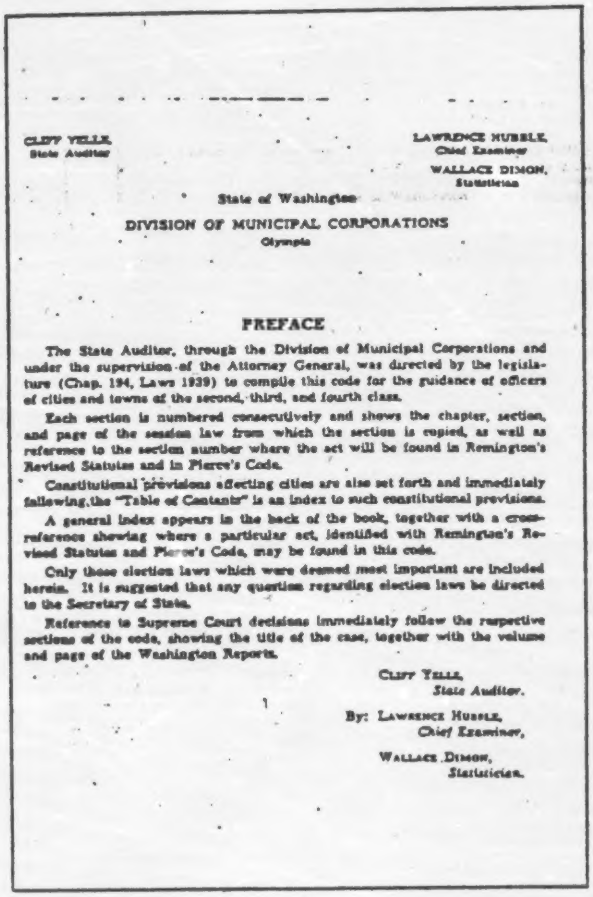

CLIFF YELLE,
State Auditor

LAWRENCE HUBBLE,
Chief Examiner

WALLACE DIMON,
Statistician

State of Washington
DIVISION OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS
Olympia

PREFACE

The State Auditor, through the Division of Municipal Corporations and under the supervision of the Attorney General, was directed by the legislature (Chap. 194, Laws 1939) to compile this code for the guidance of officers of cities and towns of the second, third, and fourth class.

Each section is numbered consecutively and shows the chapter, section, and page of the session law from which the section is copied, as well as reference to the section number where the act will be found in Remington's Revised Statutes and in Pierce's Code.

Constitutional provisions affecting cities are also set forth and immediately following the "Table of Contents" is an index to such constitutional provisions.

A general index appears in the back of the book, together with a cross-reference showing where a particular act, identified with Remington's Revised Statutes and Pierce's Code, may be found in this code.

Only those election laws which were deemed most important are included herein. It is suggested that any question regarding election laws be directed to the Secretary of State.

Reference to Supreme Court decisions immediately follow the respective sections of the code, showing the title of the case, together with the volume and page of the Washington Reports.

CLIFF YELLE,
State Auditor.

By: LAWRENCE HUBBLE,
Chief Examiner,

WALLACE DIMON,
Statistician.

Cataloging: 24.6

A 11

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
CHRISTIAN A. HERTER, Governor

A MASTER HIGHWAY PLAN
FOR THE
FALL RIVER — NEW BEDFORD — TAUNTON
METROPOLITAN AREA

PREPARED FOR THE

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
JOHN A. VOLPE, Commissioner

AND THE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

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BY

CHARLES A. MAGUIRE & ASSOCIATES
ENGINEERS
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

1956

Cataloging: 1.4D

A 11:2

CHARLES A. MAGUIRE & ASSOCIATES
ENGINEERS

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BOSTON 8, MASSACHUSETTS
TELEPHONE RICHMOND 2-0355

GRANT H POTTER
FREDERICK H. PAULSON
MILTON E NELSON
HOWARD W HOLMES

April 3, 1956

Mr. John A. Volpe, Commissioner
Massachusetts Department of Public Works
100 Nashua Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Commissioner Volpe:

We take pleasure in submitting herewith our report for a Master Highway Plan for the Fall River-New Bedford-Taunton Metropolitan Area. The report also includes the results of a parking survey and study in the City of New Bedford.

The basic traffic data for the report were obtained from origin and destination and parking surveys made in 1954 by the Traffic Division of your department, in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads.

The three city areas involved in our study were considered individually, collectively and - in the final analysis - on a regional basis, in order to provide a comprehensive plan that would meet the 1980 traffic needs of Southern Massachusetts. The backbone of the Plan is a modern east-west highway from the Rhode Island State Line to Marion that is intended to replace the Southern Massachusetts Section of the transcontinental U. S. Route 6. The location of this and the other expressway facilities recommended in the report corresponds closely with the major directional desire lines of travel developed from the traffic surveys.

We appreciate the opportunity afforded us to undertake this study and report, and we gratefully acknowledge the splendid cooperation extended to us by your department throughout the course of the work.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES A. MAGUIRE & ASSOCIATES
Grant H Potter
Grant H. Potter
Partner

New York (City). City Planning Commission

A 12

VOLUME 1

managing LAND USE in new york city

CITY OF NEW YORK
ABRAHAM D. BEAME, MAYOR

DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING

VICTOR MARRERO, Chairman
CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

August 22, 1977

Section 701 Comprehensive Planning Assistance
New York City Land Use Element

Submitted Pursuant to the rules and regulations set forth by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The preparation of this report was financed in part through a Comprehensive Planning Grant from the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

CPA-NY-02-00-1107
NYC DCP 77-33

[Cataloging: 2.5B]

A 12:2

1625

City of New York
City Planning Commission
2 Lafayette Street, New York, N.Y. 10007

Introduction

In 1971, when New York City first applied to HUD for Comprehensive Planning Assistance funds under Section 701 of the Housing Act, many wondered if comprehensive planning were possible in this metropolis of nearly eight million people. In 1977, the firm answer is, "Yes: New York can and does plan comprehensively." The documentation is to be found in the three components of the City's 1976-1977 report on 701: the Land Use Element (this volume); the Housing Element, and the Historic Preservation Element.

In form and substance, these separate but coordinated publications have two overarching goals: to crystallize the continuous process of comprehensive planning, in compliance with the federal law governing recipients of 701 grants; and to provide an information resource of value to official policy-makers and citizens, in their efforts to manage the assets of New York.

The very act of complying with the regulations binding 701 grantees has impelled New York City to examine its own overall needs, goals, policies, strategies and future directions. The analysis has weighed the impact of the voters' 1975 revision of the City Charter on the structure and interactions of short-term and long-term planning. It has traced the influence of federal law and allocations upon local planning, at both the citywide and the community district levels. It has detailed and correlated planning issues, policies and strategies from the vantage of city, borough and of district in a way that reveals the whole is the sum of its parts.

Comprehensive planning is more than integrated land use mapping, regulating and policy-setting: it is a way of identifying resources, providing financial incentives and achieving targets to meet the needs of residents. In New York City, this volatile process engages a multitude of forces with disparate goals and capabilities, constrained by layers of law and fiscal shortfalls.

Legislative Background

Federal guidelines have determined the form and content of the Land Use Element.[1] Congress' intent in funding Section 701 was to strengthen ongoing comprehensive planning as a tool for government policy-makers and as a means for improving management capacity for implementing proposals.

---

[1] 24 C.F.R. 600.67(b); 24 C.F.R. 600.72(c)(1); 40 Fed. Reg. 164 (1975); 42 Fed. Reg. 21 (1977), Guidelines, Sec. C.

The Land Use Element: What this has meant for New York City is spelled out in the following pages of the Land Use Element. The Land Use Element is not a plan. It is a report summarizing the planning work in which New York City has been engaged for the past year. This work has been extensively scrutinized at various times by Community Boards, government technicians and policy-makers, as well as the general public. Some of the policies and programs began before 1976. This is the summing-up, for evaluation by and guidance to policy-makers on future directions. It will be circulated to a cross-section of the community and of government through the A-95 Project Review process, before the draft is issued in final form.

The Land Use Element is organized into four major sections:

I. Existing Conditions and Needs
II. Policies Development for Land Use Planning
III. Strategies for Implementation-- Citywide and Local
IV. Continuous Process of Comprehensive Planning

A glance at the Contents will suggest the subdivisions of each section in greater detail. The Land Use Element, the Housing Element, Historic Preservation Assessment and Program Management, constitute the HUD-assisted 701 subcategories.[2] All other work of the City Planning Commission and its department is classed as Non-Assisted Activities. Their output is included in the Land Use Element as integral to the comprehensive planning program of New York City, in which the Department of City Planning is the lead agency.

Coordination with other municipal agencies is an on-going technique of comprehensive planning. More recent, but of rising importance, is the coordination of planning among city, regional, state and federal agencies. While this interaction has been mandated by law, as an outgrowth of federal funding channeled through state and regional bureaus, its effectiveness in certain instances promises to strengthen the acceptance of inter-agency coordination on its merits.

---

[2] New York City's "Historic Preservation" element complies with the 701 regulations (24 C.F.R. Part 570 and Part 600.). Prepared by the Landmarks Preservation Commission, it encompasses goals and objectives, status, program, strategies, needs, interrelationships, evaluation of work and future directions.

A 13

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MUNICIPAL PARKING AUTHORITY

CITY OF DETROIT

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1961

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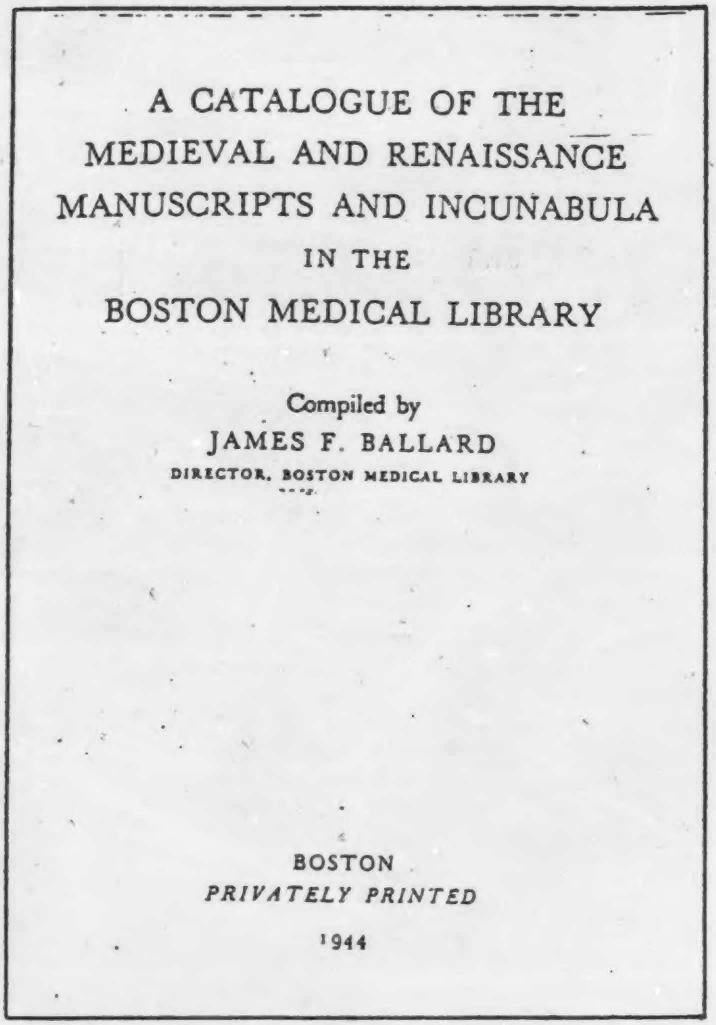

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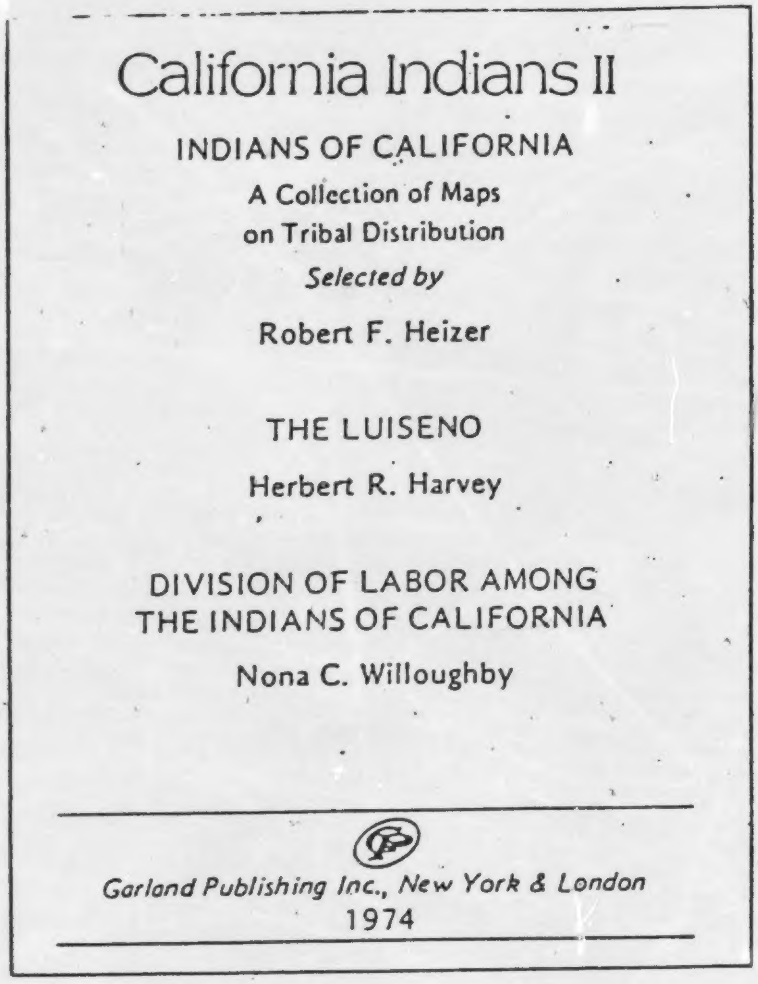

California Indians II

INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA
A Collection of Maps
on Tribal Distribution
Selected by
Robert F. Heizer

THE LUISENO
Herbert R. Harvey

DIVISION OF LABOR AMONG THE INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA
Nona C. Willoughby

Garland Publishing Inc., New York & London
1974

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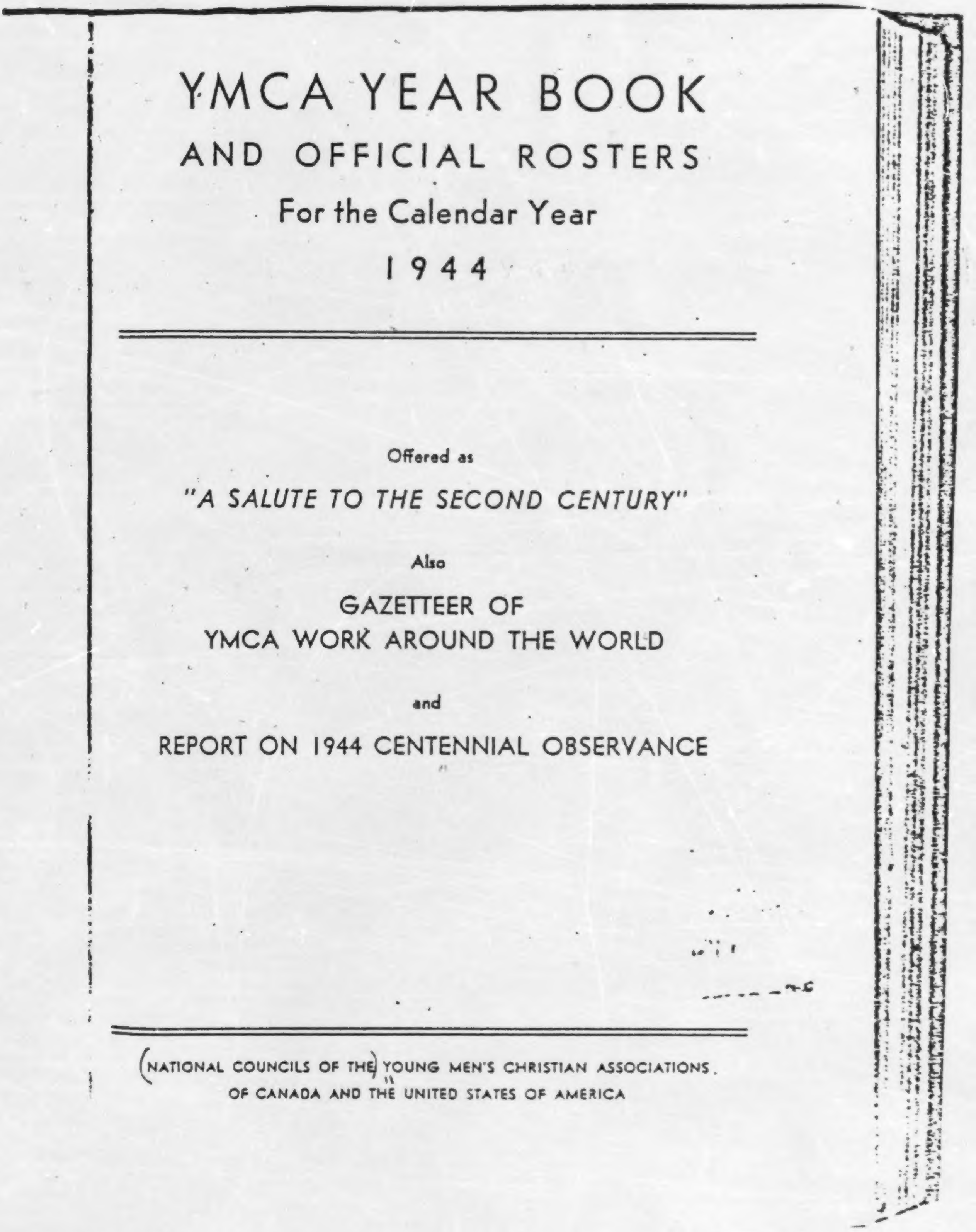

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YMCA WORK AROUND THE WORLD

and

REPORT ON 1944 CENTENNIAL OBSERVANCE

NATIONAL COUNCILS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS
OF CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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"A SALUTE TO THE SECOND CENTURY"

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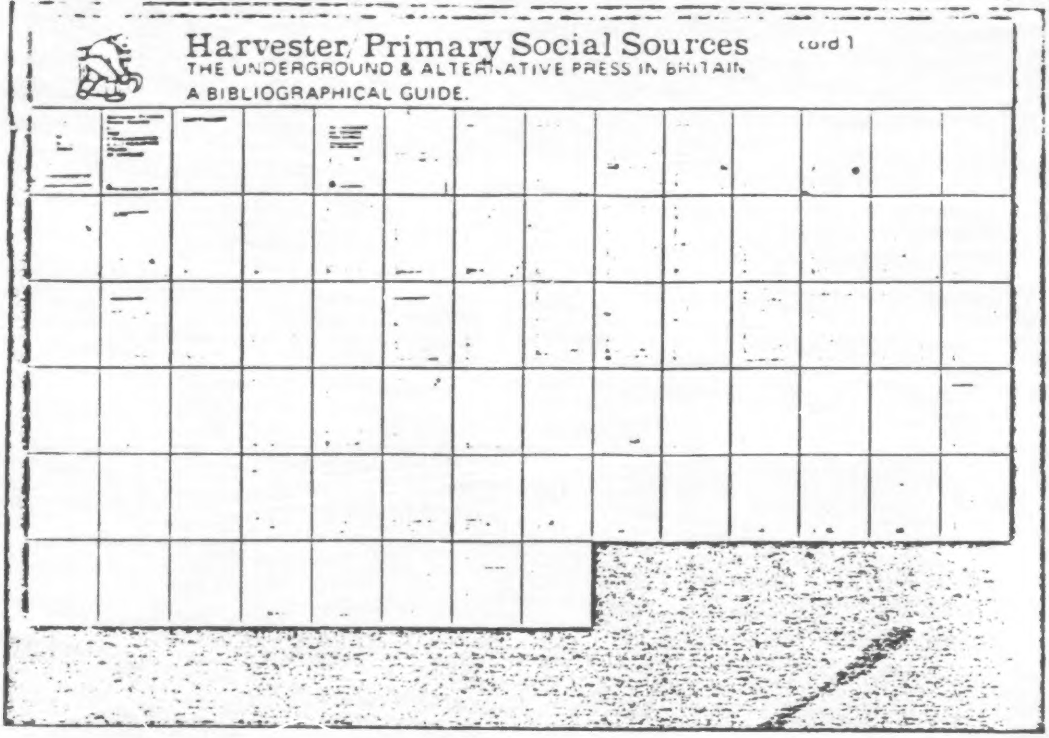

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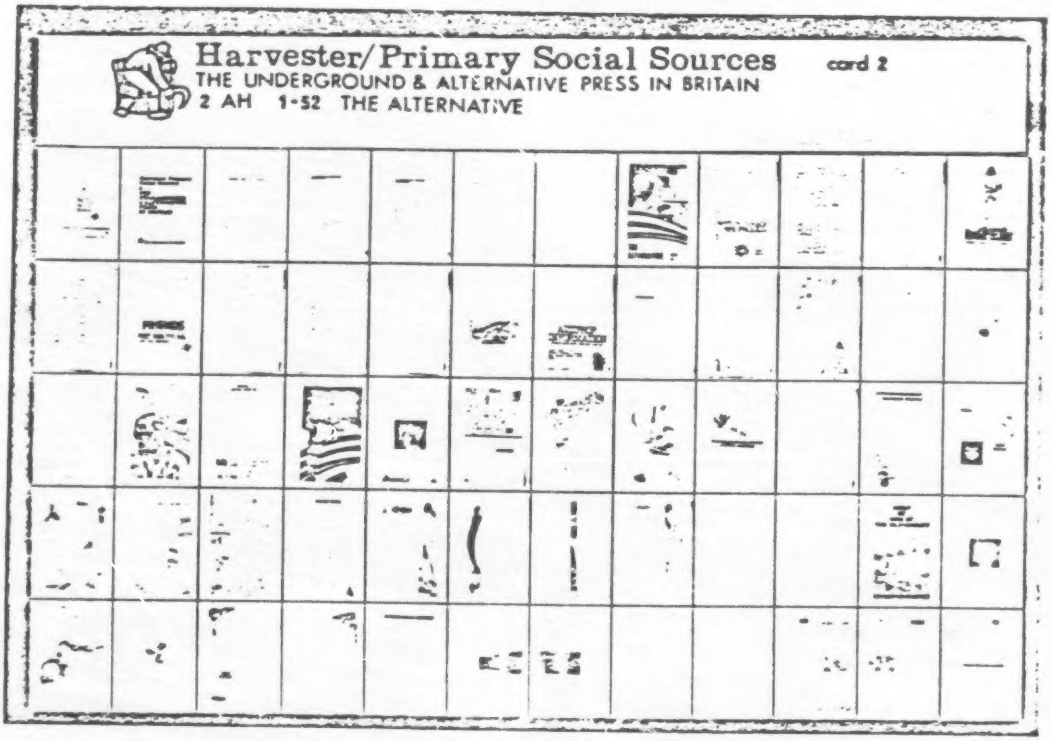

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A Bibliographical Guide

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Technical Paper 47

Raw Materials in the United States Economy 1900-1977

Prepared under contract by
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TABLE B5. Comparison of Changing Weight and Constant Weight Price Indexes for Selected Years

(1972 = 100.0)

Item	1960	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900
ALL RAW MATERIALS, EXCEPT GOLD:							
Changing weight base[1]	74.6	72.7	30.3	36.5	65.4	29.3	[illegible]
Constant weight base[2]	74.8	71.2	27.9	31.8	53.4	25.0	16.0
Agricultural materials:							
Changing weight base[1]	72.4	77.6	30.4	36.3	57.3	30.6	19.5
Constant weight base[2]	72.4	80.7	30.8	38.1	60.5	33.6	21.2
Crops:							
Changing weight base[1]	79.8	82.5	32.2	41.2	74.0	37.4	22.4
Constant weight base[2]	79.8	88.4	32.3	40.6	74.4	44.1	26.5
Foods:							
Changing weight base[1]	77.1	79.5	32.4	43.2	73.9	37.1	21.7
Constant weight base[2]	77.1	85.9	31.9	41.5	71.3	35.5	21.7
Nonfoods:							
Changing weight base[1]	88.1	91.6	32.0	36.1	76.1	39.5	25.9
Constant weight base[2]	88.1	95.8	33.5	37.8	83.7	70.0	41.1
Livestock:							
Changing weight base[1]	68.7	75.4	29.9	33.7	50.4	27.8	18.3
Constant weight base[2]	68.7	76.9	30.1	36.9	53.6	28.4	18.6
Foods:							
Changing weight base[1]	68.3	74.4	29.3	33.0	49.0	27.0	17.7
Constant weight base[2]	68.3	76.0	29.7	36.9	53.5	28.2	18.4
Nonfoods:							
Changing weight base[1]	77.4	95.7	38.7	43.7	71.4	38.7	27.4
Constant weight base[2]	77.4	98.1	38.6	37.0	57.0	32.0	21.0
Fishery products:							
Changing weight base[1]	49.4	47.5	16.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Constant weight base[2]	49.4	47.4	16.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Wildlife products:							
Changing weight base[1]	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Constant weight base[2]	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Forest products:							
Changing weight base[1]	67.7	62.5	21.1	17.4	35.4	10.4	8.3
Constant weight base[2]	67.7	63.1	22.9	18.8	44.3	12.7	12.0
Minerals, except gold:							
Changing weight base[1]	80.1	64.5	29.7	32.7	60.9	21.5	22.1
Constant weight base[2]	80.1	64.5	31.3	37.4	76.2	26.4	36.9
All metals, except gold:							
Changing weight base[1]	69.6	51.2	29.7	27.0	39.6	27.8	28.1
Constant weight base[2]	69.6	51.3	30.5	29.2	46.5	30.8	32.2
Iron and ferroalloy ores:							
Changing weight base[1]	72.2	49.4	29.8	28.1	40.0	26.0	25.6
Constant weight base[2]	72.2	48.7	29.6	28.0	38.8	25.6	24.8
Other metal ores:							
Changing weight base[1]	67.0	52.5	29.5	26.3	38.6	26.3	27.6
Constant weight base[2]	67.0	53.6	31.4	30.4	53.6	35.7	39.0
Mineral fuels:							
Changing weight base[1]	80.2	66.5	27.8	31.2	65.2	18.4	18.9
Constant weight base[2]	80.2	66.2	28.5	35.2	81.0	21.3	35.5
Coal:							
Changing weight base[1]	61.4	63.8	25.7	24.6	44.3	13.9	12.3
Constant weight base[2]	61.4	63.6	25.2	22.9	48.7	14.6	13.6
Oil and gas:							
Changing weight base[1]	84.2	66.2	29.7	36.8	91.5	20.0	36.7
Constant weight base[2]	84.2	66.8	29.2	37.8	87.8	22.7	40.1
Construction materials:							
Changing weight base[1]	79.4	65.6	37.5	45.1	59.4	22.4	22.6
Constant weight base[2]	79.4	66.5	41.3	47.8	71.2	46.6	41.7
Other nonmetallic minerals:							
Changing weight base[1]	114.0	78.8	44.9	56.8	96.0	54.3	66.0
Constant weight base[2]	114.0	75.1	55.9	75.6	104.9	49.9	62.7
Chemical and fertilizer minerals:							
Changing weight base[1]	102.0	76.4	56.8	67.2	87.5	54.7	71.3
Constant weight base[2]	102.0	79.2	59.5	75.2	110.2	55.8	72.9
Abrasives and miscellaneous minerals:							
Changing weight base[1]	150.6	85.4	31.2	46.4	116.0	52.9	53.4
Constant weight base[2]	150.6	62.8	45.0	77.1	88.7	32.2	31.4

(NA) Not available.

[1] Represents the indexes shown in table B1. For 1960, the weight base is 1965 to 1969; for 1950, the weight base is 1950 to 1954; for 1940 and 1930, the weight base is 1935 to 1939; for 1920, the weight base is 1920 to 1924; for 1910 and 1900, the weight base is 1905 to 1909.

[2] The all years, the weight base is 1965 to 1969.

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